



Chairman of the Board of Trustees E.K. Morris, Senator Edmund S. Muskie and University President Lloyd H. Elliott along with the deans of the schools of the University participate in graduation ceremonies last month at Constitution Hall. (SEE STORY P.2)

photo by Ickow

Classified Research To End With New Policy Guidelines

by Robert McClendon

CLASSIFIED RESEARCH at GW will be terminated under a new research policy adopted Tuesday, June 17, by University President Lloyd H. Elliott. The guidelines had been recommended to Elliott by the Ad Hoc Committee on Sponsored Research.

The committee's report, written by its chairman, Professor Robert Kenny, urged that "the University should support no research the immediate and obvious implications of which would facilitate the destruction of human life or the impairment of human capacities."

The guidelines also provide that the university shall not accept any research which will be restricted from presentation to an appropriate professional audience. This would appear to end research of which the results are classified.

One immediate result of the research policy is that the Naval Logistics Research Project will have to be abolished or completely reorganized. The elimination of the Logistics Research Project was one of the five demands made by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in the April occupation of Maury Hall. Mark Plotkin, a member of the Sponsored Research Committee, had observed that the Logistics Research Project was concerned with the efficient supplying of U.S. troops in Vietnam.

The guidelines also provide that "proprietary" research for private sponsors must be unrestricted from access by the academic community. Some proprietary projects at certain universities have been subject to controls similar to those of military classified research.

The policy states that a close interaction between research and teaching is to be encouraged. It provides that research should increase the learning experience of students either by involving

them directly or by "enlarging the professional capability of the faculty member."

A twelve-member "watch dog" committee will be appointed to oversee administration of the guidelines. It will include two graduate students and four undergraduate students, appointed by the President of the Student Assembly, and six faculty members.

The University's principal defense contract this past year had involved the Human Resources Research Office (HumRRO) which conducted

training research for the Army. Prior to adoption of the research policy GW and HumRRO announced that they would sever all connections with one another as of yesterday.

The section in the research policy prohibiting military research provides, however, that it can be suspended in time of national emergency declared by the President of the U.S. if the President of the University and the watch-dog committee consider it advisable. A state of emergency is not currently in effect in spite of the war in Vietnam.

Court Dismisses Charges In Monroe Disruption Case

by Curt Mackay

THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED Student Court assembled hastily for the first time on June 5th and decided to dismiss charges against Judy Murray, one of the six students charged with disrupting the May 8th faculty meeting in Monroe Hall. Only three of the five Court members were present.

After five hours of deliberation, the Court dismissed the charges against Miss Murray, a senior, on the ground that any further delay in Court proceedings would prevent her from participating in commencement exercises.

The Court statement also said that a delay in her case would have "the unconscionable result of punishing the student, in this case violating the concept of innocence and the right to a speedy trial."

The charges against Miss Murray were dismissed "without prejudice"; meaning that the charges could be reinstated at a later date subject to another decision by the Student Court.

University Assistant Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer H. John Cantini, prosecutor in the case, disagreed with the Court statement. "Holding up a student's degree for three or four weeks is not a form of punishment," he said.

Law School Professor Monroe Freedman, the Acting Faculty Advisor to the Student Court argued, however, for the urgency of an immediate decision in the Murray case. "Preventing her from participating in Commencement would amount to a assumption of guilt," Freedman contended.

Formal charges against the six students were not issued until June 5th, one day before the

deadline for listing all graduating seniors. In fact, Columbian College Dean Calvin Linton did not present a formal intent to press charges against the six until May 19th, 11 days after the incident occurred.

Under a faculty resolution passed May 8th, no senior is allowed to participate in Commencement unless he has been cleared of all charges brought against him by the University.

With less than a day to act on the Murray case, Freedman summoned three available members of the Student Court. Two of them, Jeffrey Clyman and John Del Negro were flown here from Massachusetts at the expense of the University. The third Court member, Paul Zeman, also heard the case.

The Court met that night in the home of Professor Freedman.

Charges against another senior, Bill Hobbs, were dropped just prior to the Court meeting. A letter from Cantini, dated June 5, told Hobbs that charges against him were being dropped for lack of evidence. Hobbs denied being in the room at the time of the disturbance.

The Court's decision to dismiss the charges against Miss Murray does not effect the charges against the remaining four students, Bruce Smith, Nick Greer, David Camp, and Gary Frank. The charges are still pending, subject to a decision by the Court.

On June 9th, Linton sent a letter to the faculty accusing the Court with meeting secretly "at night" and "a private home." Linton's letter also claims he had not been informed of the intent of the Court to meet on June 5.

(See TRIALS, p. 3)

BSU Blasts GW Recruiting Efforts

by Greg Valliere

A SHORT-LIVED truce between GW officials and the Black Students Union ended last month, as a major controversy developed over who would administer many of the duties involved in recruitment and orientation of incoming Negro students.

BSU President Tim Ashanti, dissatisfied with Administration efforts to carry out a promised fall admittance of 100 new black students, announced June 19 that a Community Advisory Council has been formed to make recommendations on implementing the black increase.

The advisory council, comprised of major D.C. black political and educational leaders, was formed, Ashanti said, because no one at GW has "indicated any expertise in dealing with the black community."

The major complaint voiced by Ashanti at a well-attended press conference was that University officials may now be "dragging their feet," after accepting in May a BSU proposal to admit 100 inner city students on tuition remission, work-study grants and Economic Opportunity Grants.

Only 15 students have thus far agreed to come to GW in the fall, Ashanti charged. He further contended that only 150 black youth had been contacted.

Assistant Admissions Director James Holmes said last weekend that the number has risen to 24, with a substantial increase expected in the next couple of weeks.

Another reason for the June 19 press conference was to announce that President Elliott

had rejected a BSU request to hire its members to aid in recruitment and in "summer and fall support programs."

Elliott, in a letter to the group, contended that a University Steering Committee, headed by Professor Bernard Levy, is capable of implementing the student increase.

"I can't see a bunch of white people going through D.C. to recruit," said Ashanti. "We have the contacts." Backing up his statement were four members of the Community Advisory Council who were present to demonstrate their support of BSU.

Ashanti also criticized the failure of University officials to appoint an Educational Opportunity Program director to coordinate the increase in black students on financial aid.

The Community Advisory Council has Marion Barry of PRIDE, Inc. as its "name" member. Others on the council are Charles D. Kinard of Howard University's Upward Bound; Joseph C. Mitchener of SENOP; Fred Gaston of the D.C. Department of Recreation; Daniel Jackson of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Others include Helen Daniel of UPO; Walter Lewis of the Metropolitan Urban Coalition; John Jacob of the Washington Urban League; Mrs. Floretta McKenzie of the D.C. School Department; Mrs. Glenn Hughes of Southeast House; and Walter Mott of Project Open.

FLASH! Begins Summer Program With Film Show

AFTER A WEEK'S DELAY in gaining approval from the Student Activities Office as a bona fide campus organization FLASH! will initiate its 1969 program with a showing of the entire 15 episodes of the Captain Video series. The films will be shown July 1 at 7 p.m. in Lerner Auditorium. With an admission charge of \$.75, they are being shown to raise money for this year's FLASH! "activist" orientation activities, including publication of a "real orientation manual" which would "frankly outline the University Power Structure," according to Bruce Smith.

Besides presenting "an activist orientation," Smith, a candidate for Student Assembly President last semester, also indicated that the group has decided to ignore the Greek-Independent conflicts that developed last year as a result of its anti-rush activities.

Smith said that last year FLASH! was a part of the now defunct Student Board of Trustees, but that now the group is independent of any social or political organization. Instead, Smith said, the group will concentrate on orientating incoming freshmen to "the problems that face GW and its students, with an eye toward developing an informed activist body of students."

Commencement Address

Muskie Denounces Violent Tactics

SENATOR Edmund Muskie (D-Me.), the Commencement speaker, denounced violent tactics as a means for change, while David S. Fishback, Senior Class speaker, called for humanitarian solutions to the crises that confront America, at the 148th GW June Commencement held June 8 in Constitution Hall.

Three student protests, however, slightly marred the otherwise traditional commencement exercises, including one by Jay Silberman, who has also threatened to sue GW.

After receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Public Service, Muskie said in his address that "the vital question is not whether great problems should be dealt with and surmounted, but how change should come about."

Speaking against violent tactics, Muskie, who participated in a total of 14 commencement ceremonies this June, state that "in a democracy we ought to be willing to try to teach the public before we beat each other over the head."

Conceding that there is a need for change and that groups and individuals have a right to protest, Muskie said, "if every dissatisfied group regularly mounts the barricades to demand redress of each real or fancied wrong, violent rebellions and repression will replace social and political revolution." Muskie received a standing ovation following his speech from the 2,246 graduating students.

Exercising his right to demonstrate, Jay Silberman protested the grade he received in the American Novel course taught by Professor James Coberly by standing during the ceremony. Although he had passed the final exam, and had received

B's and C's on his papers, except for three late papers, Silberman was given an "F" in the course.

Silberman made numerous appeals, finally speaking to President Lloyd Elliott, who said he could do nothing where a professors academic freedom is concerned. Silberman decried the fact that there is no appeals procedure in situations like this. Silberman said he has obtained a lawyer who has notified GW of his intention to seek relief from the courts.

The small demonstration

against Muskie had been publicized in advance in a joint letter to the Hatchet published May 15th. Bruce Unger and Jonathon Rogoff, the co-signers, said in the letter that they would walk out if Muskie spoke because they felt listening would be a "boring and worthless experience." Unger carried out his threat, while Rogoff did not even attend the graduation.

A third protest involved the entire graduating class. Though they had applauded each Dean when he had presented the

degrees for his school, they refused to clap when Dean of Columbian College Calvin D. Linton came forward to present the undergraduate degrees. A few hisses were heard.

David Fishback, the student speaker, received a better response from the graduating class as he told them that the problems of the times, such as the draft and racism, have made it impossible for young people to be oblivious to them.

Calling for humanitarian solutions to the crises in today's American society, Fishback stated that without these solutions we will plunge "downward into an abyss of right or left wing authoritarianism or total annihilation."

"People's attitudes," he continued, "create the climate of opinion in which change can take place; and the ballot box is still the ultimate repository of power."

"But public opinion," he added, "is only a potent force if it is organized, to that end we must...organize for change."

Fishback, who had among his activities a Phi Beta Kappa; president of SERVE, chairman of the GW College Bowl team and member of the Student Life Committee, was chosen in a contest based on scholarship and speaking ability.

In a brief speech before presenting the degrees to the senior class en masse, Lloyd H. Elliott, president of GW, told the students that they were graduating at a time when "the purpose of the university is being challenged."

"Some demand," he asserted, "that the university be a

vast, all inclusive department store with prescriptions for all Society's ills and the world's problems."

However, Elliott argued against this idea, stating that universities must make individual choices because "all campuses need not have everything for all professors and all students."

Three others as well as Muskie received honorary degrees from GW: Dr. Marshall Clagett, Professor, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University, received a Doctor of Laws; Reverend Charles Martin, Headmaster of St. Albans School, and Canon of the Washington Cathedral, received a Doctor of Letters; and Roger W. Jones, a former Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, received the degree of Doctor of Public Service.

Three GW faculty members received the honored status of professor emeritus. They were Dr. Thelma Hunt, Professor of Psychology, Dr. Everett H. Johnson, Professor of Statistics, and Dr. Dexter M. Bullard, Clinical Professor of Psychiatry. All three will continue to teach as professors emeriti in residence next year.

The alumni achievement award was given to three GW graduates: Miss Winifred Grace Thompson, Director of Public Welfare, District of Columbia; Joseph B. Danansky, president of Giant Food, Inc.; and Benjamin DeMott, author and professor of English at Amherst College.

Medical and law degrees were presented at a separate ceremony.



photo by Ickow

Sherburne and Gould To Quit GW Admin.

by Stephen Phillips

TWO HIGH ranking members of the Administration, Vice-President for Resources Warren Gould and Associate Dean of Students Paul R. Sherburne, will be leaving GW before the fall semester begins, although neither man has as yet officially submitted his resignation.

Contacted last week, Sherburne said that "I fully intend to resign" and added that his departure from GW after just one year was "strictly a personal thing." It is widely believed that Sherburne was becoming increasingly disenchanted with the policies of his immediate superior, Vice-president for Student Affairs William P. Smith. Sherburne called his decision to leave a mutual understanding between himself and Smith.

Vice-president Gould was not as candid regarding his future plans. He denied that he intended to leave GW in the near future and pointed out that his contract with the University has another year to run. He said that at the present time he fully intends to be at GW in the fall. He would neither confirm or deny a report that he was going to be the next president of the American Alumni Council, but later said that there was "an element of truth" to the report.

However, a spokesman for

the Alumni Council told the Hatchet that Gould has already been selected as the new president of that organization, and that a public announcement to that effect will be made this week. He said that the delay in the announcement is because the date for Gould to assume his new responsibilities has not yet been decided upon.

An administration member told the Hatchet that Gould had informed University President Lloyd H. Elliott of his expected selection to the Alumni Council position and his desire to leave GW. Gould denied that he had discussed the matter with the President.

Sherburne, who was hired as the Dean of Men last summer after serving as the assistant director of educational programs for the Vice-president of Student Affairs at Michigan State University, was at 29 the youngest man ever appointed to that position. In the reorganization of the Student Affairs division in March, he became Associate Dean working on student rights and responsibilities.

When asked to evaluate his record at GW, Sherburne admitted he had few successes and many failures. He was severely criticized for suspending David Kramer, but three days later, under student pressure, Sherburne dropped the charges because of "the general confusion surrounding the case."

Sherburne is now in the process of negotiating with other colleges.

Separate Ceremony

GW Law Graduates 250

by Jon Higman

FOR THE FIRST TIME since GW was founded in 1821, the National Law Center's commencement ceremonies were not held in conjunction with those of the other schools of the University. Instead, the law school exercises were held earlier on June 8th in Lisner Auditorium.

According to third year law student Thomas Miano, an overwhelming majority of the graduating law students wanted separate exercises. Miano said that separate ceremonies were desired because they would be "more meaningful" for the graduating law students and "more relevant for all of the law school."

With only about three weeks

to find a speaker for the commencement, the students nonetheless succeeded in getting Judge Harold Leventhal of the U.S. Court of Appeals. "Judge Leventhal at one time has been a member of former Supreme Court Justice Jackson's staff at the Nuremberg trials."

In his remarks, Leventhal stressed the necessity for "ordered liberty" in life, asserting that "order and justice go hand in hand" and that the "civilizing aspect of law is that it provides an alternative to violence."

Leventhal exhorted the graduates to "ponder the developments of the past and project the developments of the future." He recommended that while doing so the graduates should not start with

"prefabricated doctrines or dogmas," but that they should "find (the dogmas) in light of the ultimate values."

Finally, Leventhal urged the graduates to counsel juveniles and poor people who do not know how to deal with the legal system. "Those helping the poor," he explained, "serve their own cause and also the greater one of preserving the fabric of society."

Because of the small number of graduates, diplomas were given out individually. The degree of Juris Doctor was awarded to 229 graduates and that of Master of Laws to 21. Norihiro Takeuchi of Japan and Oung Myint Tun of Burma received the Master of Comparative Law degree.

The rare degree of Doctor of Judicial Science was bestowed upon John Luis Antonio de Passalacqua of Puerto Rico. De Passalacqua had received his Master of Laws degree from GW in 1965.

Douglas George Robinson, who achieved the highest grade average of any student in the Law Center, served as Student Marshal.

Sunday Folk Mass 11 a.m.

Corcoran Building
725 21st Street Room 100

Father Wintermyer, Chaplain
Catholic Student Center
2210 F Street, N.W.
676-6855

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GW Students Receive Hearing Comm. Reverses Federal Jail Sentences VP Smith's Maury Decision

by Ben Cohen

FOUR GW students have drawn brief jail terms and five non-students will soon face criminal prosecution in connection with campus disturbances late last semester.

The four students were sentenced on June 16 to terms ranging from two to five days in jail, after pleading guilty to charges of defying a Federal court order last month.

The four had been arrested for violation of a restraining order after they continued to occupy the lobby of Rice Hall, GW's administration building, past closing time on May 20. Several hundred students had been involved in the demonstration but had vacated the building when threatened with prosecution.

The ten-day restraining order, which covered all University-owned buildings, had been issued one day earlier, to end a massive student sit-in in another campus building, Monroe Hall.

Judge Gerhard A. Gesell of the U.S. District Court sentenced each of the four to three months in jail but suspended all but a brief part of the jail terms and placed them on probation for a year.

James Goodhill and Robert M. Young each received a five day jail sentence, while William Richardson and Leonard Gieness were sentenced to 48 hours each.

Judge Gesell did not explain the differences in sentences, nor did he comment on the conduct of the four. He did explain that they were being sentenced under the Federal Youth Corrections Act, which provides that the convictions may be removed from their records for good behavior during probation.

A sixteen year old GW co-ed also pleaded guilty, but Judge Gesell is considering sending her case to juvenile court.

The occupation of Rice Hall, culminated two days of demonstrations at GW caused by anger at the University's decision to suspend seven students and expell two others for their roles in the April 23 seizure of GW's Sino-Soviet Institute (the nine have subsequently been reinstated by the University Hearing Committee.)

Charges of unlawful entry and destruction of property are still pending against five non-students in connection with the seizure. Close to forty persons, mostly students, are

reported to have participated in the incident, during which an estimated \$5,000 damage was done to the Institute.

The five, due to appear in Court on August 7, are William Smiley, Kathy Wilkerson, David Phillips, Lincoln Pain and Chris Weber. Pain, Weber, and Phillips (a former GW student), are employed by the Washington, Free Press. Miss Wilkerson is a regional representative for the Students for a Democratic Society.

The trial had been set for June 20 but was postponed due to the illness of one of the defendants.

Trial-from p. 1

Linton Blasts Court Actions

Linton further charges the Court with not providing information of their meeting to the "special" faculty committee set up to press charges against the six students and not "notifying" any of the complaining witnesses.

Linton claims that he was "forced" by the Court ruling to accept Miss Murray for graduation.

In a reply to Linton's letter, Freedman asserted that Linton, among other members of the administration, was indeed aware of the Court's intent to meet the night of June 5th.

Cantini also claims that Linton had been notified of the Court's meeting.

Freedman also charged Linton with distorting the purpose of the Court in the Murray decision, saying that Linton's letter made it appear as though the decision was made "without principle." Freedman claims that Linton was aware of the reasons why the Court dismissed the charges, saying that Linton had in his possession a copy of the memorandum the Court circulated on the 6th of June. Linton's letter was dated the 9th of June.

Freedman told the Hatchet that the main concern in the case was not to "clear" Miss Murray, but to "make sure she wasn't punished unjustly." He added that there is "no conceivable excuse" for why the students had to wait nearly a month to be notified that charges were going to be brought against them.

Cantini commented that he "did not know" why the charges came nearly a month after the

by Greg Valliere

NINE ALLEGED Maury Hall occupiers were back in school last month after a student-faculty hearing committee overruled Vice-President William P. Smith's "hard-line" punishments.

The committee's stunning decision—which instructed only a "uniform, official reprimand"—be given to the students—was not contested by University officials, who could have appealed to the Board of Trustees.

The June 4 reversal culminated nearly two months of campus unrest which began

with SDS' April 23-24 occupation of the politically sensitive Sino-Soviet Institute, which incurred light to moderate damage.

Two students were suspended for a year and seven, including SDS leader Nick Greer were expelled by Smith after a tumultuous hearing in mid-May.

The eleven-member hearing committee, in its decision, strongly objected to Smith's participation in the case. "It was a violation of substantial justice for the University to place Vice-President Smith in the position of judge in a case in which he had been personally

involved as an active participant," the panel concluded.

The committee did state, however, that Smith was "essentially fair" in his handling of "the fundamental requirements of due process of the law."

The appellate board also objected to much of the evidence presented at the original hearing, calling it "insufficient to establish many of the violations alleged."

"For example," the report stated, "no evidence was produced linking these particular appellants with causing damage to the building and its contents or 'invading professors' files."

Three of the panel members dissented, with two, Prof. Peter A. Sawitz and Bill Hobbs, contending that only Nick Greer should have been given the official reprimand. The SDS head had testified to Smith that "he wanted his actions to be unlawful in order to achieve his avowed purpose," the dissenters concluded in their statement.

A third dissenter, Charles Schanker, felt that "the whole hearing must be reversed" because of the lack of distinction made by Smith between expulsion and suspension. "If due process has any meaning," he wrote, "it means at least all appellants be dealt with equally."

The statement by Hobbs and Sawitz raised a question of the implications of the reversal. "The Committee is fully aware that dismissal of the charges against the appellants might be interpreted as a license to commit similar destructive acts in the future."

The Committee, however "had to weigh the possibility of such misinterpretation against the possibility of punishing students for actions which they may have not committed."

"On balance, we believe more damage would result from punishing potentially innocent than from shielding the potentially guilty from punishment."

Two seniors who could have graduated because of the reversal, Greer and Chris Folkemer, did not receive diplomas because of credit problems.

disruption. He said that the delay didn't "seem very long."

Associate Professor of Russian, Charles A. Moser, sent out a reply to the Freedman letter on June 19. The letter criticizes the Court and Freedman for both "summarily dismissing" the charges against Miss Murray "and for making" no effort to determine the facts in the case.

Moser said that the purpose of the Court appeared to be to deprive the faculty of the opportunity to inflict any significant punishment on the graduating senior involved in the

case.

Freedman commented that cases are frequently decided in court where no attempt is made to determine the facts, referring to procedural cases. He described Moser as being "ignorant of judicial procedure."

According to the letter sent from Cantini on June 5, telling the six students of the charges being brought against them, all of them should receive a detailed description of the charges. So far that letter has not come out.

Editors Note: See the Linton letter on page four, column 3, and Freedman's letter on page 5.

Center Delay Defers Fee Payment Schedule

by Chris Lorenzo

COLLECTION OF THE University Center fee has been "deferred until further notice." In memorandum dated June 13, University Vice-President and Treasurer Henry W. Herzog said that the fee was being deferred "pending the final determination of the percentage of the University Center fee which will be applicable to the fall semester."

Recent strikes by workmen have made it doubtful that construction of the Center will be completed by November 1, as planned. GW has requested the architect to provide a revised estimate of the date of completion of the Center, according to Center Director Boris C. Bell. Bell said that based on the revised estimate for completion of the Center a new operating budget will have to be formulated.

In the meantime, the hiring of personnel, except for the program director, who will be Arnold Bellefontaine, and the operations director, will have to be postponed. In addition, although the fee has been suspended, GW will still have to begin amortization of the 8 million dollar loan on November 1 unless a postponement with the bank can be negotiated. It is foreseeable that by the time the fee is put into effect, increases in costs due to inflation will force the Center Governing Board to raise the fee.

Bell said, however, that he will be looking for ways to cut costs, including hiring students through the work-study program in which the federal government pays 80 per cent of the wages. Bell also stated that he will try to find some new services which will produce additional revenues.

In a related development, changes were made in the Center Constitution by the Board of Trustees which will serve to outline better the powers and duties of each of the three Boards serve an advisory function to the Center staff. Bell said, though, that in fact the "students will get the major responsibilities." The Center Director indicated that he will follow the wishes of the Boards unless their actions conflict with their powers as prescribed by the Center Constitution.

Special Workshop Offered For Summer

by Jon Higman

FIVE SPECIAL PROGRAMS and workshops in different areas of the social sciences and humanities are being offered by GW this summer. Distinguished visitors from other institutions have come to teach many of the courses.

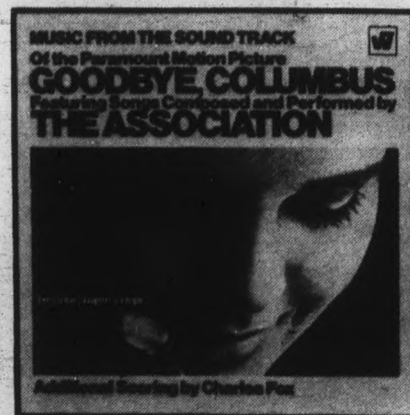
J. Saunders Redding, author of a series of noted books on Afro-American life and thought, is staying at GW to teach a course on "The Mind of the Negro" as part of the program in American Studies. Pulitzer Prize winner Constance M. Green and William Jay Smith, consultant in poetry to the Library of Congress, are teaching other courses in the programs.

Other programs include: 1) a Language Study in Paris

program, offered in conjunction with the American College in Paris, 2) workshops in dance and the participation in the Summer Shakespeare Summer Festival, 3) various courses on the contemporary Communist World, taught by five of the 14 professors of the Sino-Soviet Institute, whose building was seized for five hours last month by the GW SDS and, 4) the program of the Summer Institutes in Mathematics offered by the department of mathematics for the advancement of high school teachers of the culturally deprived.

In addition, 120 outstanding high school students are now living in Superdorm and attending University courses of their choice.

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Summer Reruns

We have devoted considerable space in this issue to printing the complete texts of letters by Dean Calvin Linton and Professor Monroe Freedman regarding the students accused of interrupting a faculty meeting. We have done this so that our readers may read, ponder and remember them as both Linton and Freedman recommend.

What we find much more disturbing and infinitely more important than the Linton-Freedman exchange is the University's handling of these cases. It seems that once again essential fairness has been denied. Almost a full month elapsed between the alleged disruption (May 8) and when the students were notified (June 5) of the charges being brought against them. Now, another full month has gone by and still the accused students have received no statement of detailed charges, they do not know whom their accusers are and they do not even know when hearings will be held.

If, as the only available charges suggest, a "student may be punished for his conduct by dismissal from the University," the University should make certain that it handles these cases equitably.

With A Few Reservations

It is not often that we find ourselves in the position of offering commendations, but we are happy to do so today. The Ad Hoc Committee on Sponsored Research, chaired by Professor Robert W. Kenny, deserves the thanks and praise of the entire University community for developing a sound, progressive, and comprehensive policy on sponsored research, a subject of considerable student as well as faculty concern in the past.

However, we must point out that the policy, drafted by Kenny and recently adopted by University President Lloyd H. Elliott, is not without its weaker points. Furthermore, it will be meaningless unless the University proves that it intends to carry out the spirit and guidelines of the policy. Politically expedient policies have been promulgated in the past, only to be revised or ignored later.

We find certain sections of the new research policy dangerously, but perhaps necessarily, broad. For instance, one guideline states that research which does not provide educational benefits "should be taken only on clear evidence that the project is one of unique importance and value which cannot be adequately accomplished by non-University agencies." Questions of "unique importance and value" or even "adequate" accomplishment are difficult to answer.

This leads us to the proposed six faculty, six student member "watch-dog" committee, whose job it is to answer these questions and to ascertain that all sponsored research complies with the policy guidelines. The policy does not provide for a committee chairman. We hope that a chairman is elected from among the committee membership and that he retains normal voting privileges. More important, regarding the committee membership itself, we would certainly expect that committee members be individuals who neither have a vested interest, nor are directly involved in sponsored research themselves. Although, as we have already mentioned, the committee will exercise some discretionary power, its purpose is to determine whether or not a particular research project complies with already adopted policy. The need for objective, disinterested (but not uninformed) committee members is obvious. The work of the Kenny Committee is all the more remarkable when one considers that its membership included individuals directly affected by sponsored research.

We would think it only proper that the committee, once constituted, begin immediately to review all existing sponsored research projects as well as the status of certain faculty (but called University) committees, such as the committee on research on humans.

SUMMER RECORD

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Draft Laws Hinder Education

T H E DRAFT has for years been a favorite target of student protests. It is generally recognized to be a topic of great concern to students. But it is less widely realized that the draft has a very substantial direct and continuing harmful effect on the quality of college education.

One recent effect of the draft on undergraduate education has come from the cancellation of graduate student deferments. This has caused a shortage of lab instructors in the sciences and discussion leaders in other subjects. There is, however, a longer standing problem which is less obvious.

This problem arises from the nature of undergraduate 2-S deferments. This immunity is granted only to full-time students, and under present regulations, apparently only to those who have not interrupted their studies without cause. In general, it pressures one to complete an undergraduate program in four years of full-time study immediately after high school.

For many students, however, continuous full-time study is not the most desirable form of education. Education is most meaningful to the student and best addressed to his human needs when he knows what his purpose is in attending school. Yet many students are unsure of their educational goals. Often it would be wise for them to broaden their outlook by leaving college for a term or a year to be spent in work or travel.

One of the stated purposes of the universities is liberal education. In its original sense a liberal education was one that was suitable for a free man. To

be able to make this claim meaningful, an education should expand the student's mind, and make him aware of his place as a thinking individual in society and in the universe. Factual knowledge alone cannot accomplish this. A man must draw on both his academic knowledge and his experience to form a world view.

The draft and the fear of it sends students who should not be in college, who are not socially or emotionally ready for higher education, into the colleges. Their presence in the universities does a disservice to those students who are ready for significant interchange of ideas between scholars. The draft also hinders those who are interested in liberal education, by restricting their search.

Still another limitation on education imposed by the draft is the difficulty of part-time study. Many students would be better able to finance their studies by working full-time and attending night school. In many professional courses such a program would also have greater educational value, by allowing the student to use his newly acquired technical knowledge. Yet such a plan would not be favored with deferment (unless, of course, the work were in a vital industry.)

Congress in 1967 recognized

that student deferments discriminate against the poor. But to remedy this they chose the illogical approach of eliminating graduate deferments, not caring or noticing that while graduate students are often well supplied with grants, financing for the needy undergraduate student is in adequate.

The present draft will expire in 1971, making it necessary for Congress to review it then if not sooner. One aspect that will require attention is the student deferment system. The present system compels students, under threat of possible conscription, to attend school when it would be more wisely postponed. It is a major cause of the sterility of much of American college education.

Actually this is but one aspect of selective service which has serious and undesirable implications. The solution to the problems created by student deferments is not elimination of the deferments. That would introduce into the academic careers of some but not all male students the severe disruption of military service, which is often most detrimental to continued liberal education. Neither is it in extending the scope of the deferments. That would be an injustice to those who do not attend college. The solution lies in complete restructuring or in abolition of the draft.

Graduating Senior Returns Linton's Dean's List Letter

GRADUATING SENIOR ERIC MINK, active in English Department reforms during his four years at GW, returned the letter notifying him that he had made the dean's list to Dean of the Columbian College, Calvin Linton. Mink explained to Linton that he would accept his entrance on the dean's list "when I have a dean I can be proud of." Linton suggested that Mink destroy the letter. Instead, Mink left the letter with the dean, suggesting that the dean destroy the letter.

Linton Letter to Faculty

'Highly Unusual Conduct'

MEMORANDUM to the Faculty of Columbian College:

This is the personal and informal report to you about a situation which I personally find extremely disturbing.

By way of background, you will, of course, recall that our May 8, 1969, meeting was disrupted by a group of students. Charges were placed against certain of them, on the basis of faculty identification and willingness to testify to the presence of such students in the disrupting group, either inside, or outside making noise intended to disrupt.

You will also recall that by your action at the meeting of May 8 you withheld approval of graduation from those students against whom serious charges might be placed between the time of our meeting and Commencement. I was authorized to approve for graduation, in your name, only students who were cleared of the charges pending against them in time for their names to be printed in the program.

We all know now the wrist slapping penalty imposed on the Maury Hall invaders, clearing them for graduation. But the incredible action I wish to report here is more recent, and has to do with an action of the Student Court in regard to one of the students accused of disrupting our meeting. Read and ponder:

The first official act of the new Senate-approved Student Court was, on June 5, 1969, to meet

without prior notice to all interested parties at night—in a private home;

without hearing complaining witnesses, or even notifying them;

without providing information to the special committee set up by the Faculty to press the charges;

without providing any opportunity of attendance by interested faculty members or

others;

without making available a transcript of the proceedings.

The "decision" of this remarkable assemblage was communicated to me by means of a memorandum from "Jeffrey M. Clyman, chairman," lacking any statement as to where when, or how the court was conducted, or who was present. The ruling reached in this closed night session is that "...the charges against (one of the accused up for graduation, named) "be dismissed...."

This judgement, as irregular as it appears, I was forced to accept for the purpose of clearing the individual for graduation. After all, it is not we these days who refuse to accept authority—and, (however mistakenly, we may now realize) the Student Court is properly constituted by the Senate. In my personal view, however, if this, the Courts first, action is to be considered typical, it were well if it were also its last. It is to be noted that the amazing restricted night session was held with the full knowledge and approval of the "legal counsel" of the Student Court.

The implications of the action by the Student Court are obviously serious and far reaching. You are as able as I to trace them out. I touch here on only one:

We all know that anciently and traditionally, faculties determine whom they will admit, teach, and graduate. The dean is one of the instruments of the faculty for carrying out its will in this regard. You directed me not to approve for graduation any student against whom serious charges were pending. My determination to carry out your intent has been totally frustrated by the highly unusual conduct of the Student Court. The danger of this action as a precedent seems to me most grave striking as it does at a basic dimension of faculty authority and freedom. I urge you to take it seriously, and to remember it.

Freedman Response to Linton

Endorses Court Decision 'Without Reservation'

This memorandum is in response to requests for information bearing upon Dean Linton's memorandum of June 9. That memo ominously urges the faculty "to take ... seriously and to remember" the first deliberations and decision of the Student Court, which are characterized by Dean Linton as "incredible," "extremely disturbing," and "most grave," and even as threatening "danger" both to legitimate authority and to freedom. These are indeed serious charges, and, necessarily raise disturbing questions as to the judgement and integrity of the Student Court, or else of the initiator of the charges.

The facts are these. A full month before Commencement a group of students disrupted a faculty meeting. Although no extensive investigation or search for witnesses was required, almost the entire month passed before formal charges were filed against six of the students. The next steps to be taken were that the Student Court inform all interested parties, that counsel be chosen and prepare, that witnesses be called and examined, and that the Court sift and weigh the evidence, hear argument, and reach a reasoned judgement. Obviously, all this could not possibly have been accomplished in the very few days that remained prior to Commencement. The situation was further complicated by the fact that the members of the Student Court were not at their regular campus addresses; a majority had returned home for the summer.

A serious problem was thus created, because two of the students charged were scheduled for graduation. This meant that these students faced punishment (i.e., not being able to participate in Commencement with their class) without having the opportunity to clear their names in time. The result of the delay in preferring charges

(which was not attributable to the students) was therefore, in effect, to presume guilt rather than innocence by imposing a substantial punishment in a case in which the students had been deprived of the opportunity for a timely trial - a result within the literal phrasing of the Faculty Resolution, but presumably not contemplated by the Faculty when it acted.

The unfairness of this unforeseen consequence is made manifest by the fact that the charges against one of these two graduating seniors were dropped by the prosecutor himself, because his investigation revealed that that student had never even entered the Faculty meeting room. For the record, my own view is that Mr. Cantini thus acted with commendable promptness and fairness.

This left one student, of the remaining five, who was a graduating senior. That student, two Faculty members, and the President of the Student Assembly all urged me (as Acting Faculty Advisor to the Student Court) to convene the Court to determine whether anything could be done to avoid punishing the student without a trial. Vice-President Smith was informed of the situation and authorized reimbursement by the University of travel expenses to members of the Court who were out of the city. Mr. Cantini was consulted, and he advised me (and Dean Linton) that he approved of the convening of the Student Court to determine whether punishment of the student without a hearing could somehow be avoided. Mr. Cantini preferred that the Court leave the charge standing but impose a limitation on the punishment by excluding the penalty of expulsion or suspension. Thus the student would no longer be subject to a charge that might result in such penalties and would appear to fall outside the Faculty Resolution. However, Dean

Linton indicated that the student would not then stand "cleared of all charges," and that he therefore would not permit her to be graduated. (Dean Linton originally took the same position with respect to the Maury Hall students - that is, that although they were in good standing subsequent to the Faculty-Student Hearing Committee decision, they had not been "cleared of all charges" and therefore could not be graduated - but for some reason he later changed his decision.)

Meanwhile, Mr. Hauser had indicated that the deadline for listing graduating seniors was eight o'clock in the morning of the Friday prior to Commencement. By the time the members of the Student Court could be reached by telephone and telegram, therefore, there was precious little time to meet. In fact, the earliest that the Court could possibly have been convened was on the Thursday evening prior to Commencement - and that was also the latest the Court could have been convened if its deliberations were not to have been mooted because of the time element. One Court member managed to catch the last available plane on Thursday from Springfield, Massachusetts. Another arrived from Boston by plane at 7:00 p.m.

At my invitation, the students had dinner at my house and held their deliberations there. Although Dean Linton implies that this was somehow improper, if not downright sinister, it was intended as a matter of elementary courtesy to a group of students who were going to substantial personal inconvenience to serve their University. Note that the fact of this "secret" meeting was known to (among others) Mr. Smith, Mr. Cantini, Mr. Hauser, Mr. Portnow, and Dean Linton himself. Indeed, Mr. Portnow and Mr. Berz (Student Assembly President and Vice-President) were present for dinner,

although they left only a few minutes thereafter, before the Court began its deliberations.

The students did not reach any snap decision, nor did they find their task an easy or clear-cut one. They deliberated for about five hours, from 8:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. (After I had advised them of the factual background of the case, I was politely requested to leave the room until they had reached a decision.) The Chairman then stayed up to type a memorandum of the decision to deliver to Mr. Houser's office so that he would have it before 8:00 that morning (I understand that a fuller opinion will be prepared by the Chairman, circulated among the Court members, revised and approved by them, and published to the University Community.)

One point would appear to be clear, but should be emphasized. The Student Court could not have held a hearing and did not purport to do so. In fact, one member of the Faculty demanded the opportunity to testify under oath that the student in question (like the other graduating senior, against whom Mr. Cantini had dismissed the charges) had not entered the Faculty meeting room. However, this demand was necessarily refused by the Court. The Court made only a procedural decision based upon the dates set forth in the formal charge, the date of Commencement, and the problem created by the delay in filing charges and the consequent lack of opportunity to make a timely decision on the merits.

With respect to the decision itself, Dean Linton represented to the Faculty only that the charges against the one graduating student had been dropped. He did not state the reasons given by the Court, and he thereby permitted the inference that the decision had been without principle or reason other than a disposition to clear any student in any

circumstances. Nothing could be further from the truth - and Dean Linton had a copy of the memorandum opinion before him when he wrote.

First, the Court makes it clear in the opinion that charges against four of the five students are in no way affected by its decision. It considered only the one, extraordinary, hardship case. Second, the Court explains that its decision is based upon the principles underlying the constitutional right to a speedy trial and the presumption of innocence; that is, a delay in pressing charges should not be permitted to operate oppressively upon a defendant who has not caused the delay. Third, the opinion clearly states that the dismissal of the charges is without prejudice to reinstatement of the charges after Commencement. Thus, a hearing can still be held, and if the student is found guilty, her official record will carry the stigma in graduate school and job applications. On the other hand, if she is found innocent (as at least one Faculty member maintains she is) then a serious and unnecessary injustice will have been avoided.

The decision was the Student Court's, not mine, but I hasten to say that I endorse it without reservation. It displays a conscientious concern for the integrity of the judicial process, and a sense of fairness that carefully balances the legitimate interests both of the student defendant and of the University. Others may disagree with the particular result, but I believe that no fair-minded person could question the Student Court's essential conscientiousness and integrity.

As for Dean Linton's memorandum, I urge you to reread it in the light of the above facts. Then, in Dean Linton's words, you may want to ponder it, take it seriously, and remember it.

Monroe H. Freedman
Professor of Law
Acting Faculty Advisor

Jeff Sheppard

Election Analyzed

Election results during the past few weeks from such cities as Los Angeles, Minneapolis, and New York have indicated, according to most newspapers other than the New York Times and Washington Post, a conservative trend in the country. I tended to disagree with this observation (being a reader of the Times and Post) until I heard of another election which proves conclusively that the country is tottering to the right.

I spoke with Doug Beasley, a four year-old radical from New Jersey, who was recently elected to the post of Teacher's Helper at the Simple Simon Nursery School, on a law and order platform.

"Doug, what was the main issue in your campaign?"

"For the past year it hasn't been safe for girls to walk the halls alone. Just last week, two girls had their lunchboxes snatched, and three others were shot by snipers armed with twenty caliber spitballs. I promised more safety patrol monitors at all times, and as incentive proposed raising their pay from one to two gold stars a week."

"What do you feel should be done about welfare?"

"Welfare produces a deadening effect on the mind. Therefore, I am ordering a cutback in milk and cookie expenditures. The small amount still available will be sold. And there's no truth to the rumor that I plan to raise the price on allowance day."

"I hear there's been a lot of trouble concerning thefts here at Simple Simon."

"That's right. And until people stop taking the wrong pair of galoshes I'll have to bring back the maximum penalty as a deterrent."

"Don't tell me you have the death penalty here?"

"This is even worse. It's cleaning erasers until you choke from the chalk dust. Very effective, and economical, too."

"I see. You've had some student unrest here. How do you plan to stop further incidents?"

"I'll call in the police immediately. You have no idea how much these protesters irritate me. Last week's takeover of the Rabbit Hutch was a disgrace!"

"Well, I ... What's that, Mrs. Beasley? It's Doug's bedtime?"

"Aw, Mon, let me stay up five more minutes. No! I don't wanna go! Leave me alone! Wait! Don't spank me! No! WAAAAAAA...!"

"Mrs. Beasley, have you ever considered running for mayor?"

GW College Bowl Squad Narrowly Beaten by Lehigh

GW WAS NARROWLY defeated by Lehigh University June 1 on the nationally televised General Electric College Bowl by a score of 210 to 195. Nonetheless, GW's team

won \$500 from General Electric and \$500 from Seventeen Magazine.

The team had been leading in the contest up until the very end. Had GW won, it would have

been the first team to beat Lehigh. Lehigh went on to defeat Northern Michigan University on June 8, for its fifth consecutive victory, and thus became a "retired undefeated team."

GW's appearance was marred by technical difficulties at NBC. Failure to rewind a film about GW, previously shown during a rehearsal, prevented the film from being aired during the halftime break.

In a letter to Maurice K. Heartfield, Assistant Treasurer and Director of the Office of Student Financial Aid, the team members said they had agreed that the "\$1000 scholarship, which the University is receiving for entering the team, should be used to aid an inner-city student."

The team members, led by captain David Fishback, senior, were Robert McClendon, senior; Cecilia Leahy, sophomore; Michael Newcity, freshman; and alternate Tim Ashwell, junior.

Although defeated, GW was asked by General Electric to return for a match in the fall. The new team members will include Miss Leahy, Newcity and Ashwell. The fourth member has not yet been chosen.

Two New Members Elected to GW Board

TWO DISTINGUISHED Washingtonians were elected to the GW Board of Trustees at their May 15 meeting.

John B. Duncan, former Commissioner of the District of Columbia under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, and former Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior for Urban Relations, is the first Negro to be elected to the Board. A graduate of Howard University, Duncan received a Bachelor of Law degree from Terrell Law School, and an honorary degree of Doctor of Law from Livingston College at Salisbury, North Carolina. He will serve as a Charter Trustee.

Thaddeus A. Lindner, president of Colonial Parking,

Inc., and vice-president of Coach Systems, Inc., was named an Alumni Trustee. He is past president of the University's General Alumni Association (1964-66) and of Colonials, Inc. Linder holds the Bachelor of Arts degree from GW where he majored in Foreign Affairs. He served as president of the Student Council while a student here.

A third Board member, James O. Wright, who had been serving as an Alumni Trustee, also became a Charter Trustee. Formerly a top executive of Ford Motor Company, Wright is now a corporate director in Sea Island, Georgia. He is a colonel in the Air Force reserves.

Arts and Entertainment

Of Cabbages and Kings

As Ellie Likes It

Mark Olshaker

AS MANY PEOPLE ALREADY KNOW, Assistant Professor David Kieserman has resigned as director of the Washington Summer Shakespeare Festival production of "As You Like It," to be given at Sylvan Theatre on the monument grounds beginning July 9. This production, with a folk-rock format, was originally conceived by Kieserman and presented at Lisner as the spring play. It seems that Kieserman and Festival producer Ellie Chamberlain didn't quite see eye to eye on what each person's responsibilities would be.

I must preface my remarks by saying that I have not attended any rehearsals, but from what I understand from both parties, Miss Chamberlain, who frequented rehearsals anyhow, decided that at the rate the show was progressing, and the way in which Kieserman was apportioning his time, they would not be ready for opening night. So apparently, she became

more and more of a co-director, or as Kieserman puts it, relegated him to being a mere acting coach. Whether the show was progressing satisfactorily is, of course, questionable. It is true that Kieserman had not completed the myriad of slides and films necessary for his interpretation.

While Miss Chamberlain obviously believes that edging Kieserman out of the directorial forefront is in the best interests of the production, several basic facts remain. First, whether the entire concept of the play according to Kieserman is good or bad is irrelevant. Miss Chamberlain saw it in the spring and commissioned Kieserman to do it in similar style at Sylvan. Therefore, the play is, in effect, Kieserman's baby, which he has lived with for many months, and the beneficiary of the proverbial golden eggs should do her best to keep alive the goose.

No one can say at this point whether Kieserman's resignation,

"to keep from compromising his concept of art," will help or hurt the show. The only thing that is certain, now that Miss Chamberlain has assumed directorial, as well as production duties, is that the show will not be the same one she arranged to have. Besides the time element, no matter how brilliant Miss Chamberlain may be, she cannot think like Kieserman. I dare say nobody can. And for that reason she cannot bring across to an audience the same effect Kieserman could have. I would not be surprised to see the entire folk-rock format go down the drain before July 9. Again, I'm not saying this effect is good or bad, artistic or not, or even whether Kieserman knows how to direct, but it is what Miss Chamberlain wanted for the Shakespeare festival.

Whether "As You Like It" at Sylvan will be a rousing success or a dismal failure remains to be seen, but this might be one of those cases where by cutting off the tail, you've lost the dog.



Al Huang

'Dance Is the Tao'

by Maida R. Withers

"DANCE IS THE TAO. No-knowledge, the wisdom of the human body, the source of inexhaustible joy, expressiveness with total spontaneity."

Al Huang, dancer-teacher-Tai Chi Chuan master, and Suzanne Pierce, his wife and lead dancer, combine their extensive experience in modern dance with their knowledge of classical Chinese Theatre and study with the Taoist movement masters to bring a rich and unique experience to students from throughout the United States who have come here for three weeks of intensive study with the artists-in-residence.

Al Huang, born in China, the son of General Huang, former Commander of Defense Troops of Nationalist China, spent most of his youth in the rural countryside of China. The beauty and drama of nature together with his early exposure

to Peking Opera formed the basis of his concept of theatre. Mr. Huang received his B.A. in architectural design at UCLA and his M.A. in choreography from Bennington College. He has been on dance faculty at UCLA since 1963. As Ford Foundation Research Scholars, Al and Suzanne spent a year in the republic of China studying classical theatre and dance, including costume and elaborate face-painting make-up, finding a synthesis of the symbolic Oriental theatre with the more realistic psychological theatre of the West. The synthesis of East and West is reflected in the titles of the Huang Company dances: Cicada Song, Phantom Landscape, Dandelions and Sunflowers, Dragon Play, and the Monkey and the Moon.

This is the third of the summer dance workshops which began in 1967 as an outgrowth of the bachelor and masters degree programs in dance at GWU. A new guest artist teaches each summer in order to give the student majoring in dance at the University broad exposure and an opportunity for intensive study with a well-known professional performing and creative artist in dance. The workshop is divided into three areas of study: 1) Dance Technique 2) Dance Composition- original studies in dance composed by students 3) Repertory-learning and performing dance work choreographed by the guest artist. Students from the repertory class performed in two dances in the Al Huang Dance Concert in Lisner Auditorium last week. Graduate students assisted in the technical production of the dance concert.

The University feels it is essential to close relationships with current performing artists, choreographers, and teachers.

Thursday, July 3, from 9:00-10:30-Open Technique Class-Bldg. K (817-23rd St. N.W.) 11:00-12:30-Presentations of dance compositions, performance of repertory. Informal discussion of philosophy by Al Huang. Bldg. J-2131 "G" St. N.W.

Theatre Project Meeting

THE SUMMER THEATRE PROJECT will hold an organizational meeting Wednesday, July 2, at 8:00pm in Lisner Studio A. All interested are invited.

What's Happening Culturally In Washington This Summer

THE FOLLOWING is a list of area cultural events as compiled by Hatchet staff member, Suzanne McMenamin.

Arena Stage

"Jacques Brel Is Alive and Living in Paris," now through July 13; 638-6700.

Burn Brae Dinner Theatre

"Gypsy," July 3-31; 384-5800.

Carter Barron Amphitheatre

"The Supremes," July 1, 2; "Jose Feliciano and the New Christy Minstrels," July 7-13; "Ray Charles," July 14-20; "American Ballet," July 21-26; "David Ruffin and the Four Tops," July 28-31; 882-2620.

Cellar Door

"Anthony and the Imperials," June 30-July 5; "Martha Reeves and the Vandellas," July 14-19; "Richard Pryor," July 21-26; 337-3390.

Merrifweather Post Pavilion

"The King Family," July 5; "Ian and Sylvia" and "John Hartford and the Chicago Blahm," July 9; "Richie Havens," July 18; "Flip Wilson with Ken Rankin and Jerry Merrick," July 19; "The Association," July 22; "Janis Joplin and the Cotton Blues Band," July 25, 26; "P.D.Q. Bach," July 27; "New York City Ballet," July 30, 31; (301) 737-8474.

National Theatre

"The Boys in the Band," June 30-July 26; NA 8-3393.

National Symphony

"Morton Gould, Conductor; Leonard Pennario, Guest Artist," July 6; "Howard Mitchell, Conductor; Van

Cliburn, Guest Artist," July 22; 483-4111.

Olney Theatre

"The Rehearsal," now through July 13; "Joe Egg," July 15-August 3; 929-1000.

St. Albans Repertory Theatre

"I Never Sang to My Father," now through July 1 and 3, 5, 9; "Albert's Bridge" and "Not Enough Rope," July 2, 4, 5, 10.

12, 14, 18, 22, 26, 28; 966-3936.

Shady Grove

"Mame," now through July 20; "Golden Rainbow," July 22-29; "Jack Benny and Shani Wallis," July 30, 31; 948-3400.

Wayside Theatre

"Arms and the Man," July 8-11, 14, 17; "Black Comedy," July 23-31; (301) 869-1776.

'Che!'

Guevara Film Drifts Aimlessly

by Peter Mikelbank

ONE DAY someone is going to make a truthful film about Che Guevara. It won't be called "Che!" This is not to say that "Che!" at the Playhouse Theatre is a bad film, it is rather one of those films whose parts are more interesting than its whole. As a film it is unsuccessful for several reasons.

For all its publicity as a film of political implications and contemporary overtones, "Che!" fails to anchor itself to any one political line, choosing instead to drift about aimlessly from one extreme view of its subject to the other. This is the ultimate failure of "Che!" It is a film of vacuous indecision, lacking a base to build upon.

On the positive side, we have Omar Sharif. In addition, we have the opening sequence, a pictorial essay depicting the conditions within Batista's Cuba. The tone is set by Sharif's narration of Guevara's lines, "Cuba, we heard you calling...and we came." Unfortunately, this segment ends quickly and we are into the body of the film.

The format the film selects is most interesting. The story of Che Guevara is told by a series of interviews with fictitious characters, whose personal

recollections blend into the film in the "Oh, I remember the time when..." genre.

There are some commendable uses of film in "Che!"; the inclusion of the Adlai Stevenson and John Kennedy footage and some hand-held camerawork add very well in obtaining the pseudo-documentary flavor.

There are glaring failures in "Che!" which completely destroy any merit the film possesses. The essence of pictures are the script, a direction and acting of quality. "Che!" lacks all three. The script by Michael Wilson is unfaithful, inaccurate, romanticized and at parts laughable. Little is shown of the two years spent by Castro's band in the hills that

can be believed. No insight is given or even attempted into the character of Guevara. No reason is given for his fatal failure in Bolivia, although there is some lovely photography of the Bolivian countryside. The film becomes carelessly cavalier in its treatment of Che's activities in Latin America.

The acting in "Che!" with the exception of Sharif, is poor. Jack Palance is beautifully cast as Fidel Castro, if Fidel Castro is a wooden, doltish, deaf mute.

Finally, I come to Sharif as Che. Sharif can portray a certain quality role and bring it to life. His was the awesome task of salvaging the multi-multi Dr. Zhivago, which he did admirably. Unfortunately, "Che!" is beyond salvage. Sharif bears a truly remarkable resemblance to Guevara at certain angles (a point played upon endlessly by the excessive use of close-up shots). His attempts to operate within the framework are Herculean yet futile until at the end he is reduced to portraying an asthmatic visionary. Sharif gives an extremely moving and sympathetic performance in parts. His acting is emphatic and finally when he is killed, one issues a sigh of relief that he won't have to suffer through the film anymore.



Palance As Castro

SPORTS

Perlozzo Hit .400

Korcheck Signs Frosh

by Stu Sirkin

STEVE KORCHECK signed three players and lost one for next year's diamond squad. Korcheck, in his third year as head coach, signed two pitchers, a catcher and an infielder for next year.

However, some of the success was dulled when pitcher Mike Wallace decided to sign a contract with the Philadelphia Phillies rather than attend GW. But pitcher Jodie Wampler, catcher Tim Holmberg and infielder Sam Perlozzo will be here in the fall.

The loss of Wallace will hurt the Colonials pitching depth. The lefthander had impressive credentials and was being counted on to give GW a second lefthander to go with sophomore Dick Baughman.

Wallace was signed by Korcheck last February, even before the lefthander played his senior year of ball at James Madison High. Korcheck's judgement was rewarded when the six foot three, 190 pounder

came up with an 11-2 record and took his team to second in the Virginia state championships.

Wallace pitched one no-hitter this season and struck out 154 batters in 90 1/3 innings. His two year record was 23-2 with 288 strikeouts in 169 1/3 innings.

Wampler is a righthander from Turner Ashby High in Bridgewater, Virginia. He won 31 of 36 games in three years of pitching and was 15-0 this season after a 10-1 junior year. An honor student, he was the team MVP in both baseball and basketball.

Holmberg played his scholastic ball for George Marshall High. The six foot one 185 pounder played against Wallace in high school and pinned the lefthander's first loss of the season on him when his two run homer beat Madison, 2-1. Holmberg, who hit close to .300 in high school, will give former major league catcher Korcheck depth at that position behind Eric Spink, who has one year remaining, and

catcher-outfielder Bill Collins.

Perlozzo, a third baseman from Cumberland, Maryland, fills a big gap in Korcheck's infield for next year. A .400 hitter for Bishop Walsh this season and .385 last year, Perlozzo turned down several football offers to concentrate on baseball at GW.

Korcheck will also receive added infield depth from Chris Lovett. Lovett is an all-star shortstop from Massachusetts recruited on a basketball scholarship by cage coach Wayne Dobbs. However, he is also expected to play some baseball and will be a welcome addition.

Two Held for Assault In Marusa Shooting

TWO D.C. POLICEMEN were formally charged with assault with a deadly weapon last Thursday and will appear before the Grand Jury on July 9 as a result of the shooting of GW football player Duane Marusa on May 29.

Marusa, who will report to the Cleveland Browns training camp on July 13, was shot by the two off-duty plainclothesmen after an argument. The two policemen, Pts. Delbert E. Clark and William D. Freeman, had spent several hours in Wayne's Luv, a bar on K street near 22nd. The two who were off-duty at the time had several drinks and came out of the bar about 2 a.m.

Marusa was standing with his wife, then his fiancée, in front of a friend's house in the 1000 block of 22nd street where an end of school party was going on. The two policemen claim that as they approached Marusa he told them, "I want what

you've got in your pockets." Witnesses of the incident back Marusa's story that Clark called him a "nigger."

Marusa, who is white as are the policemen involved, took offense at the comment. A shoving match ensued and Clark drew his gun and fired. The first shot missed but the second went cleanly through the GW student's shoulder. Clark and Freeman then quickly got into their car and drove off. The six foot four 260 pound Marusa walked the two blocks to GW hospital where he remained for several days.

The two policemen were immediately suspended and several days later had their status switched to suspended without pay. Last Thursday's action of referring the policemen to the Grand Jury means that criminal charges will be brought against the two.

Marusa, who received his degree in anthropology from GW on June 8, is discussing with his lawyer the possibility of suing the city; he still does not know if the wound will prevent him from starting training camp on time. He will be examined by the Cleveland team physician when he reports to camp on July 13.

Marusa was a star offensive and defensive end in high school at McKeesport, Pa. He played freshman ball at GW and a year of varsity ball before the Colonials dropped the sport. As a 215 pound sophomore tight end, he backed up All-Conference end Bruce Keith, but was slated for a starting job the following year. Poor grades kept him from transferring to another school to play football, despite offers from Purdue and Alabama among others.

Amazingly quick for his size, Marusa has done a 10.5 hundred yard dash and should have a good shot at Cleveland despite his lack of experience. The Browns have only Milt Morin returning at tight end, and Morin will miss all of training camp and the early part of the season because of a back operation. The Browns drafted three other tight ends in addition to Marusa, who signed as a free agent. He also has been invited to the New York Jets training camp if he fails to make it at Cleveland.

Cage Slate

GW Opens with Balt.

GW'S 1969-70 basketball schedule shows ten Conference games in the Colonials' final year in the Southern Conference, nine home games at Ft. Myers and some interesting new teams.

The Buff have added Northwestern, a member of the Big Ten, Army, an NIT team Temple, the NIT champion, Penn State, coached by defensive genius John Bach, American and Baltimore for next season.

The Colonials open against Baltimore at Ft. Myer on Dec. 1 and will meet Maryland there two days later.

Two games with Southern Conference champion Davidson, who will again be strong despite the loss of Lefty Driesel and probably Mike Maloy, and two with West Virginia combine with single games against Fordham, Georgetown, Pittsburgh, and Navy to give the Buff an improved schedule.

Dec. 1 Baltimore (H)
Dec. 3 Maryland (H)
Dec. 6 VMI (H)
Dec. 9 Northwestern (A)

Dec. 13 West Virginia (A)
Dec. 16 William & Mary (A)
Dec. 19 Fordham (Cole Fieldhouse)
Dec. 20 Army (Cole Fieldhouse)
Dec. 30 William & Mary (H)
Jan. 2 East Carolina (McDonough gym)
Jan. 6 Davidson (A)
Jan. 8 Georgetown (McDonough gym)
Jan. 10 Pittsburgh (A)
Jan. 24 The Citadel (A)
Jan. 27 Temple (Palestra)
Jan. 31 West Virginia (H)
Feb. 2 VMI (A)
Feb. 4 Navy (A)
Feb. 7 Penn State (A)
Feb. 10 Richmond (A)
Feb. 12 American (H/Feb. 14 Fur.)
Feb. 17 Virginia (H)
Feb. 21 Davidson (H)
Feb. 26-28 Conf. Tourney (A)

Coaches...

BASKETBALL COACH Wayne Dobbs is still seeking both a freshman basketball coach and an assistant varsity coach. He hopes to announce his appointments early in office.

Five Colonial Athletes Chosen 'Outstanding'

FIVE GW ATHLETES have been included in the 1969 edition of Outstanding College Athletes of America. Seniors Bob Tallent and Roger Strong, junior Eric Spink and sophomores Mike Tallent and Hank Bunnell are the players selected.

Bob Tallent, an honorable mention All-American and soon to sign a pro-cage contract, was the fifth leading major college scorer in the nation this year, and the highest senior, with a 28.0 average. In his one year as a Colonial after transferring from Kentucky, Bob left his mark on the GW record book, including the highest season point total.

Younger brother Mike, who holds the freshman season point record, tallied 17.8 ppg as Bob's backcourt partner. The brother combo gave GW one of the best backcourts in the country.

Strong was last year's cage MVP and this year won the team's ARA Sportsmanship trophy. Roger, who will be entering dental school in the fall,

Magazine Lists Dobbs Biography

GW HEAD BASKETBALL coach Wayne Dobbs has been selected as one of "America's Outstanding Young Men for 1969." A biographical sketch of Dobbs appears in the 1969 edition of Outstanding Young Men of America.

The selection is based as a "tribute to the nation's outstanding young men who have accepted the challenge of opportunity and are shaping our future." Dobbs, in his second year as GW's head coach, just turned 29. His 14 wins this season give him a total of 54 wins as a collegiate head coach.

was a transfer from junior college.

Eric Spink set a new Colonial hit record for the diamond team this spring. Spink, an excellent catcher, was a first team All-Southern selection last season and made second team this year.

Hank Bunnell for the second consecutive year was named a first team pitcher for the All-Conference squad. The holder of most of GW's pitching records, he was pictured on the cover of this year's NCAA collegiate baseball guide. Bunnell was drafted by the pros after high school, but turned them down temporarily in favor of college.

Two Points

A Minor League Sports City

Stu Sirkin

WASHINGTON MAY be the nation's capital, but it is definitely a minor league sports city. Facility-wise, team-wise and journalistically-wise it is second class.

The District has professional football and baseball teams, but there is no basketball or hockey. It is not that the population of the area is not sufficient to support such teams, it is simply that there exists no arena in which they can play.

It took Congress years to appropriate funds for R.F.K. Stadium so that the Senators and Redskins could move out of antiquated Griffith Stadium, but they still have not allocated funds for an arena. Now there is finally talk of an arena being built, but if any of the three proposals now being planned come through, it would indeed be a pleasant surprise.

The lack of an arena makes D.C. minor league in the type of sports it offers, but the operation of the teams make the city minor league more so. The Senators are consistently bad, both the old Senators and the new Senators. Ted Williams has improved the club's hitting so that now the Senators may finish fifth or sixth instead of tenth (of course the fact that there are only six teams in each division also helps).

But admittedly things have improved in D.C. When I first went to R.F.K. Stadium (then D.C. Stadium) four years ago, the quiet pervading the place was unbelievable. You could hear a pin drop. To someone used to Yankee Stadium or Shea, this was not exactly common during a ball game. This year at least Senator fans have awoken somewhat, even though attendance is still extremely poor.

Also contributing to the minor league atmosphere are the Washington sports writers and columnists. It is truly ridiculous when every time the Senators or Skins win a game all the writers in town are quick to put the Washington team in the pennant race.

But as soon as they lose one they are just as quick to jump on the losers' bandwagon. At least in the latter case they are closer to being right.

Two notable examples last year. The Senators playing all their regulars, as poor as they were, managed to win the 1968 Grapefruit League as everyone else was trying out rookies. All of a sudden all the D.C. papers made the Nats a pennant threat: this year when they did poorly in the spring, the writers had the answers. Ted Williams was trying out the rookies and once the season started the Nats could be a pennant threat. In both cases the Senators proved to be lousy.

The case of the Skins proves more interesting. Somehow Washington managed to surprise Chicago, 33-0 in the opening game of the season. All the writers predicted a possible Washington crown. One loss later and the Redskins were bums, with no chance at any title. You would think that after all these years, the writers would realize that Washington teams are losers and give up the perpetual joke of building them up.

Perhaps the best way to end a discussion of the minor league atmosphere of Washington is to look at Shirley Povich, the so-called big sports columnist of the city. Povich is truly a rare columnist. Few others can compare with him in offering a play by play game story every Monday morning after the Redskins game, an exact duplicate of the game story in the next column.

Washington at least now has hope this year, with Williams and Lombardi in town and an arena planned. But it remains minor league from the Senator announcers to the college sports scene. The only area of sports where D.C. is truly major league is in the high schools.



JANIS JOPLIN, the acid blues singer, formerly with Big Brother and the Holding Company, will make her only Washington Area appearance July 25 and 26 at the Merriweather Post Pavilion in Columbia, Md. For an extensive schedule of area cultural events during July, see the article on page 6.

Dean Potts of Law Center Wins HEW Committee Post

by Jeff Sheppard

EDWARD A. POTTS, Associate Dean of the GW National Law Center was sworn in last Thursday as a member of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Reviewing Authority on school desegregation.

Potts, a Republican, apparently replaced GW law professor Leroy Merrifield, a Democrat, on the Authority. Merrifield was not reappointed in the recent re-organization of the Authority by the Nixon Administration in which it was expanded from three to five members. Reached at his home, Merrifield said he was replaced

by a "loyal Republican."

The Reviewing Authority has received much publicity lately, due to reports that the Nixon Administration will take a more lenient stand of deadlines for desegregation in Southern school districts. The Authority is an appellate court of last resort for school districts about to lose Federal funds.

Existing HEW guidelines gave a September, 1969, deadline to school districts to desegregate, unless they had to build new schools. The Administration hinted that it will relax this guideline to delay final Southern school desegregation. Earlier this year five Southern school districts were given 60 day

extensions to comply with the law before Federal funds were cut off.

Dean Potts stressed the emotional impact desegregation involves, stating he would be "just as objective as I possibly can." He called his personal viewpoint irrelevant and said he "anticipated many sleepless nights studying decisions. School desegregation is rarely simple."

Originally from Detroit, Dean Potts received his AB from the University of Michigan, and his LLB from GW. He has been teaching here for thirteen years and lives in Prince Georges County, where he was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1964.

Smith Theatre Project Stages Student Drama

by Mark Olshaker

IF, AS EMERSON SAYS, "An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man," then the GW Summer Theatre Project is the lengthened shadow of Bruce Smith. Designed to produce and informally present original one-act plays, the project premiered last Thursday evening in Studio A of Lisner with five plays. The program was entitled, "Blahm," an anagram I haven't completely figured out yet.

As I said, this is truly Bruce Smith's thing. Besides organizing and producing the whole affair, he wrote two of the five plays presented, directed four of them, acted in two, and typed up the program. Others involved include Linda Ayers, Tara Connell, Ted Hannan and Kathy Wilders. It is significant to note that the above students are solely responsible for the project, conducted outside the control of the University.

The first play, "Let Me Count the Ways," was written by Linda Ayers, and concerned a middle-aged business executive with whom the world was too much with, late and soon. Ted Hannan as the executive, Smith as a comically morbid window washer, and Tara Connell as a shallow, New Yorkish-type secretary, all tried hard, and kept the play entertaining until almost the end. Hannan made the most of his strength of purpose in coolly premeditating his own suicide, but I hope there wasn't any great message in the play, because if there was, I missed it.

Next came Ann Sollogub's "Deadlines," a treatise on the evils of planning one's whole life. Kathy Wilders, as the bitchy, domineering wife, was a bit too hyperactive, but generally effective. David Barrows, as the docile, submissive husband, was overly amused by the whole thing so I really couldn't sympathize with his plight. Perhaps if the director had had more time, the play could have reached its potential in being very funny and feeding us a palatable message at the same time, but of course this much involvement would defeat the purpose of the Theatre project.

Third was a play also written by Linda Ayers and directed by her. It was actually a monologue performed by Miss Wilders, and entitled, get ready, "Hartzenblumenschmerzschmaltzen," or something like that. I think it concerned the plasticness of cocktail society,

which, as far as I know, has never before been dealt with dramatically. Nevertheless, Miss Wilders brought it across with suitable pretentiousness, pseudo-intellectuality and the other attributes so reminiscent of the five to seven society.

By far the best piece on the ticket was Bruce Smith's play, "The Bottle," featuring Smith and Miss Connell as a man and woman who find they have a mutual affinity for a certain baby bottle. The dialogue is sharp, both performers fit their roles, and the play was simple enough so that it could be adequately performed under the less than wonderful conditions in the basement of Lisner. The major problem was Smith and Miss Connell's continuous tendency to chase each other around the imaginary bottle instead of becoming more facially involved with each other. However, Smith's compulsive concern with the ludicrous and trivial and Miss Connell's innocent, yet cautious curiosity made it a most enjoyable vignette.

The final installment was actually a poetry reading, written by Smith, entitled, "Malcolm, Revisited" and featuring the other members of the company. Smith probably wanted to present a Ferlinghetti-type atmosphere of the modern city, but everything came too fast and jumbled, and the end effect was one of confusion rather than pathos or poignancy.

The greatest shortcoming of the evening was the size of the audience, which even made Studio A look big. There is a continuous outcry about the dearth of original material being presented in workshop form, open for experimentation and comment to all. Well, damn it, here it is and no one is taking advantage of it. The six company members have obviously worked hard to present a commendable offering and lend a degree of credence to the theatre workshop concept. Certainly the thing was not polished, but it was never supposed to be. If the theatre really is dead, at least now we know whose fault it is.

The Summer Theatre Project will again be presented July 10, 13, 15, 17, and 20. After that, other original plays will be considered for summer performance. Those interested should contact Bruce Smith, who at least is obviously interested.

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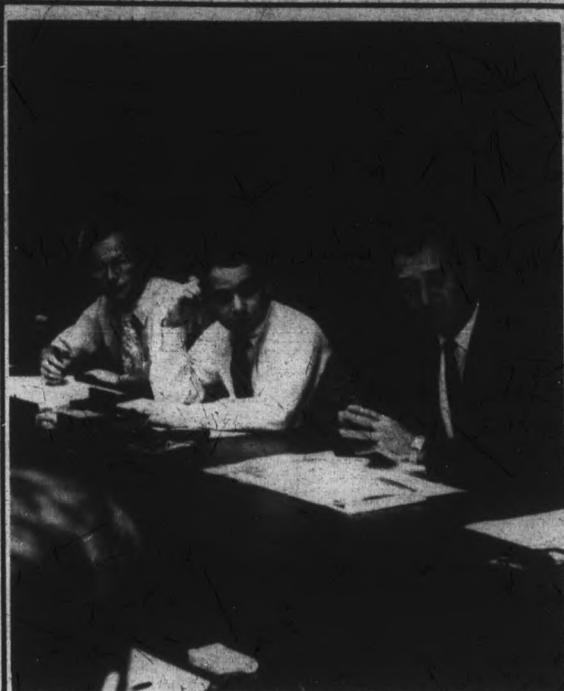
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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY VICE-PRESIDENT for Student Affairs Bernard Hodinko (right) answers questions at a meeting to discuss a GW judicial system. Associate Dean of Students Paul Sherburne and Assistant Dean David Speck were among those in attendance.

Student Court Rules Reviewed

by Sue McMenamin

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE on the University Judiciary has reviewed and made recommendations on the Student Court's proposed rules, paving the way for a hearing, possibly this month, for five students accused of disrupting a Columbian College faculty meeting.

Student Court Chairman Jeff Clyman submitted to the committee proposed guidelines he and other court members wrote last month. Suggestions will be taken into consideration and final regulations will probably be adopted when the Court meets later this month.

Under the University Senate resolution that established the Student Court, rules of procedure need only the approval of the court members, so the Judiciary Committee recommendations are not binding.

Vice President for Student Affairs William P. Smith said, however, that it is beneficial for the procedures of the Court to be reviewed by the Committee, which has been charged with making recommendations for codifying the University judiciary system.

The suggestions should enable the court to better relate to other judiciary bodies of the University, Smith said.

The cases awaiting court action involve a May 8 "grovel in" during a Monroe Hall faculty meeting. Charges have been pressed by Columbian College Dean Calvin Linton against Bruce Smith, David Camp, Gary Frank, and SDS leader Nick Greer.

Judy Murray, another student charges, was cleared by the court because her status as a graduating senior, the court ruled, necessitated a speedy trial. Charges were not filed against her until the day before the listing of all graduates, 28 days after the alleged disruption.

The Court's decision to allow Miss Murray to graduate stipulated that charges could be reinstated against her; the Court did not review her alleged disruption. Charges against another senior, Bill Hobbs, were dropped because of lack of evidence.

In other news concerning the Student Court, a day-long seminar was held last month prior to the original drafting of regulations. American University professor Bernard Hodinko spoke to court members, GW administrators and faculty members on model court procedures.

Hodinko, a psychologist, has formulated nationally recognized student judiciaries at Penn State, Maryland and American. GW Vice President Smith, who set up the seminar, invited Hodinko and several faculty members who have dealt with the University's judicial problems.

On conspicuous absentee was court critic Linton, who was invited but did not attend.

Hodinko told those attending the seminar that the function of judiciaries in the University should not be as a court of law, but as part of an educational complex. He said schools should take into consideration the educational value of punishment and use expulsion only when rehabilitation is impossible.

Hodinko stated that he was a "strong advocate of keeping the procedures for judiciary bodies as simple and non-legalistic as possible," stressing that they should not attempt to imitate a court of law.

In another development, Professor J.E. Starrs has resumed his duties as Law Advisor to the Student Court. Law Prof. Monroe Freedman had served as temporary advisor during Starrs' spring absence from the campus.

Black Recruitment Lags; '50 Would Be a Miracle'

WITH ONLY ONE MONTH LEFT for GW officials to recruit black students, it appears that the number to enter in the fall will be less than half the total demanded by the Black Students' Union last spring.

Associate Director for Financial Aid William G. Williams said last week that "ending up with 50 would be a miracle."

Bill Trent, recently named to head the University's Educational Opportunity Program (see story below), cited three reasons for the small number of incoming students:

- The recruitment effort was begun too late;
- It was difficult to establish an organized work force to aid in recruiting;
- It has been difficult getting the needed money.

Trent emphasized that the program is now running smoothly and Assistant Admissions Director Dal Holmes concurred, reporting 266 recruitment contacts by July 26, up 50 per cent from the total in mid-June.

Nevertheless, only 25 students had signed letters of intent by

last week, and no one at Rice Hall was willing to bet that the final number will exceed 50, far short of the 100 figure hoped for in the spring.

Some administrators cautiously and off-the-record place some of the blame on University President Lloyd H. Elliott for his May 9 commitment "in principle" to BSU demands for 100 additional Negro students.

BSU officials, however, were not reluctant to blame Elliott. Calling the University recruiting efforts "lousy" and lamenting a "credibility gap," Tim Ashanti charged that the pledge was made by Elliott for political expediency.

Last May there were numerous rumors of a possible building takeover if administration commitments were not made to BSU proposals.

Elliott on May 19 promised that 40 tuition remission students would be admitted, five more than requested. He also pledged \$30,000 in Economic Opportunity Grant (EOG) funds and \$20,000 in work-study money.

At the time, it was expected that the \$50,000 would raise the

final figure from 40 students to close to 100. Critics of Elliott now charge that he either did not realize or chose to hide the fact that EOG money is almost impossible to give away (only \$3000 has been spent thus far), and work-study money cannot be used to bring additional students to the University.

HEW guidelines prohibit awarding EOG money unless the applicant comes from a family that is virtually on welfare, and work-study funds are only given to student-employees on a weekly basis.

One BSU member working in the admissions office criticized the EOG policy, contending that extreme poverty students could be admitted if admission standards were lowered. "When you live in a ghetto," he said, "and work all of the time to support a large family, it's hard to get good grades."

"We can accept a lot of these students and give them remedial courses to keep them in school. The University can't say there's no one to give the money to."

BSU President Ashanti, agreeing that GW "is not creative with minority affairs," hinted that the situation would be closely examined in the fall.

The Hatchet

SUMMER RECORD

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Trent Chosen to Head EOP, Aided by Levy Committee

WILLIAM T. TRENT, a 25 year-old black graduate teaching assistant, has been appointed by the University to head GW's Educational Opportunity (EOP) program.

Trent will coordinate the admission and orientation of aid-supported Negro students. Working closely with him will be the University's EOP Steering Committee, headed by Psychology Prof. Bernard Levy.

The committee and Trent have recently been working primarily on the orientation program, which began August 4. A special subcommittee, headed by Religion Prof. Robert Jones, is placing orientation emphasis on three areas: academic, work-study and social.

Trent and Miss Joan Caton, an Assistant English Professor, are coordinating the academic program. Miss Caton will teach a Basic Communications course three days a week.

In addition, the members of Black Students Union, who have been working closely with Trent and the committee, hope to bring in some area black instructors.

BSU members have been working overtime to assist Trent. Their recently-formed Community Advisory Council, consisting of many D.C. educational and political leaders, has been offering suggestions regularly.

The Council has been particularly helpful in contacting possible new students for the fall (see story, this page), and has received extensive advice on the orientation academic program from Mrs. Floretta McKenzie of the D.C. School Department.

The academic program is not mandatory. Students with board score averages over 500 are not required to attend; those with lower scores are recommended to attend and some are required to come. Trent reported last week that many students not required to come have signed up anyway.

It is hoped that the six-week program will improve the poor record compiled last year, when only half of the aid-supported black students were in good standing by the end of the second semester.

The main reason for the numerous dropouts was a limited remedial program. This year, with a beefed-up tutorial staff and Trent to coordinate the program, far fewer academic problems are expected.

the reasons orientation did not begin until this month is because of the job loss students would incur.

The third phase of the program is social orientation. BSU members are working extensively in this field but are faced with a lack of money.

All of the students are presently living in Thurston Hall. Food is being paid for by Slaters, the University and the Urban Affairs Committee.

Despite a late start and expected initial problems, Trent feels the program will be successful. He expressed thanks for the committee's work, despite the fact that some BSU members felt a predominantly white group could not work well with the black community.

"The steering committee facilitates my ability to implement the program," Trent commented. "They assist me in getting things done. They are efficient and knowledgeable about the school."

Trent, a sociologist who was working with GW's Social Research Group before his appointment, will have complete control to implement the program.

Despite the fact that he had widespread support for the post early this summer, Trent was not chosen until mid-July. The delay reportedly was due to his rejection of an offer that would place others above him.

A graduate of Union College, Barbourville, Ky., where in 1966 he made the small college All America basketball team, Trent was an inner-city YMCA director in Cleveland before coming to GW for graduate work.



WILLIAM TRENT

Another aspect of the orientation program is a work-study plan that will allow incoming students to make pocket money by working part time for the University. One of

Portnow Analyzes University Faults *Flash! Distributes Booklet During Summer Program*

"PROBLEMS OF THE UNIVERSITY are symptomatic of large scale dissatisfaction with our total society," Student Assembly President Neil Portnow told incoming freshmen and their parents during five separate Summer Advance Registration (SARP) gatherings.

Portnow stressed the need for the University to re-examine itself and make necessary changes. "We are faced with updating an old institution, steeped in tradition and values of the past. The educational system no longer meets the demands being placed upon it," he said.

Charging that the University "promises to give an open and broad view of life, but is entrenched with fixed values, fixed political ideology, and a puritanical sense of morality," Portnow accused faculty members, administrators and legislators of showing more concern for preserving order than in dealing with issues.

Portnow criticized an education which "teaches facts and systems" without giving students the knowledge of how to use them in creating new institutions. Such an education, he said, "often slips meaninglessly through the student's fingers."

Calling for students to meet the challenge of living in a "world of law in which man must take the responsibility for changing the structure," Portnow stressed the necessity of remodeling the system to "provide the environment and the possibilities...for us to become more responsible human beings."

Portnow blamed those professors and administrators who oppose change for allowing education to lag behind other fields. "Somewhere along the line, education has been passed off as being fine the way it is. But we know better. We know that we are not getting the kind

of education we want and need."

The goals of education, Portnow emphasized, should center around "the right of students to actively participate in the life of the community in which they are members."

Portnow concluded his welcome address by stating:

"It is the frontiers that are filled with challenge; they are filled with the process of doing things, of asking hard and long questions of reality, and of helping with many other people to find the answers."

Linton Defines Freedom For Incoming Freshmen

TRUE FREEDOM is "absolutely controlled freedom," Columbian College Dean Calvin Linton told incoming freshmen and their parents at five separate orientation speeches.

Freedom, he said, "clearly must be the heart of this educational enterprise," which he compared to an orchestra. The members of an orchestra are "each free and with a job. Their freedom is in direct proportion to the specificity of their job."

Thus, Linton continued, "when an orchestra is superb, it's because each person is free to do exactly his job. The flute player is not free to play a note he wants at any time he wants, obviously."

In addition, "the flute player's freedom does not permit him to go over to the tympanist all of a sudden and grab his drumsticks away from him and begin to beat on the tympani, because if he does the tympanist has the right to come over and grab away the bassoon and what was once an orchestra is very quickly nothing but chaos."

Dealing specifically with the University, Linton said that "I

by Chris Lorenzo
FLASH! has completed its summer program which included distribution of an "orientation manual" that attacked several University officials.

The main thrust of FLASH! was the distribution of the manual to freshman attending the five summer advance registration programs. Other events sponsored by FLASH! were four parties held after the evening SARP activities and a showing of the entire 15 episode Captain Video series.

The purpose of the campaign

and the rest of the faculty must be free to teach; you have to be free to learn, the administration must be free to administer and all of this takes a constant kind of conversation."

He drew an analogy between the educational system of this country and a "watchmaker's masterpiece": if you find that your watch loses 38 seconds a day you will deliberately adjust it, but you don't smash it.

"Whatever its faults," Linton cautioned, "the system of higher education in this country at this moment is at this moment at least the finest that this planet has ever seen."

Campus Police Return to Duty

by Curtis Mackey
TWO GW CAMPUS Security patrolmen returned to duty on June 30 after being acquitted on charges of grand larceny and second degree burglary in connection with a safe stolen from Thurston Hall last October.

Both patrolmen, Howard Washington, 29, and Clyde

Mayo, were found innocent on June 24 by a District of Columbia jury.

Washington and Mayo had been on a six month administrative leave following their arrest in late January. Both were released on \$200 bond within three days of their arrest.

According to a campus police official, Campus Police Chief Ari Kovacevich made a routine check on both patrolmen through the District Attorney's office before reinstating them on the Campus Security Force. Kovacevich, however, was unavailable for comment.

In another case involving an ex-campus policeman, Larry W. Mull pleaded guilty to stealing and selling rifles taken from GW. Mull received an indeterminate sentence of from one to ten years in prison.

Mull was arrested in December and was tried a week before Washington and Mayo.

Washington and Mayo did not suffer a loss of rank due to their arrest, but Washington, who joined the Campus Security Force a year before his arrest, said, "I lost a lot of money before the whole thing was over."

"I couldn't afford my car payments, so my car was taken away. I was also planning to get married before I got arrested, but I can't afford to now," Washington said.

Washington was promoted to corporal two weeks before his arrest. He was made Assistant Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge after the promotion.

Mayo, who says, "I'm just trying to get back on my feet now," also lost a car and had to scrap marriage plans as a result of his administrative leave from the force. Mayo joined last summer.

was to give freshman attending the Orientation Committee's functions during SARP a "real orientation" to GW. According to Bruce Smith, an organizer of FLASH!, the group hoped to "make students aware of the problems (at GW) and their possible solutions."

The booklet entitled a "Welcome to GW" was highly critical of several GW officials, especially Dean of Columbian College Calvin D. Linton. The authors charge, for example, that the Dean is "prone toward petty vendettas" and "is famous for his firm opinion of a woman's place — far behind a man."

The authors, all members of FLASH!, attacked University President Lyoyd H. Elliott for several reasons. They alleged that the President makes "the student's access to the decision making process very difficult," because, FLASH! charged, when "issues and decisions are delegated to lower levels... they get lost in the morass that constitutes the school's bureaucracy."

The section of the 12 page booklet devoted especially to the President, concludes by observing that Elliott "is usually a very articulate man... [which] often conceals the fact that he is not really saying anything significant most of the time."

In the manual, various other administrators were criticized for various reasons, ranging from being "faculty-oriented" to "benevolent paternalists."

In addition to criticizing several officials the orientation manual offers several hints on overcoming "common problems" such as how to check out a book from the library and keep it for longer than the regulations allow.

Other hints the manual gives include:

•Health service — "Whenever possible, avoid it, especially if you are a female."

•GW Hospital — "GW Hospital Emergency room has a 3 or 4 hour wait. Go to Georgetown Hospital if you are really in need."

•Birth Control — several places are named, but no GW medical facilities are included.

•Drug policy — "Be cool" and remember you live with from 2 to 6 people."

Comparing this year's FLASH! program to last, Smith praised the orientation booklet for its improved craftsmanship and superior content.

Despite several difficulties, Smith feels FLASH! has been successful in giving freshmen an "activist" orientation. Most freshmen, he said, are already "prone to activism," but he believes that FLASH! has nonetheless stimulated their thinking toward the problems which face GW.

GW Publications Capture Awards

GW MAGAZINE, the University's alumni periodical, captured several awards during last month's national conference of the American Alumni Council.

The magazine was judged one of the ten best in the nation, joining such schools as Harvard, Yale, MIT, Brown and others. Earlier in the year the magazine was cited for "Significant Improvement in Alumni Publishing" by Time-Life, Inc.

In addition, GW Magazine, edited by David Jeffery, was recently honored by Newsweek for "Achievement in Relating the Institution to Public Affairs." Only eight other institutions were so honored.

Another University publication, GW News, recently received an honorable mention for general newsletter excellence. Betsy Ott is the editor.

Earlier in the year the Hatchet received a near-perfect All America rating from the Associated College Press.

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House Committee Investigates GW SDS

Elliott Blasts Anarchy, Pledges To Fight Coercion

A THREE DAY Congressional investigation of GW's SDS chapter began July 22 with University President Lloyd H. Elliott blaming nationwide campus unrest on "the inadequacy of the University itself" and those bent on "disruption for disruption's sake."

Four GW administrators, two students and one faculty member were subpoenaed by the House Committee on Internal Security (formerly HUAC) to testify before the traditionally conservative lawmakers, headed by Rep. Richard Ichord (D-Mo.).

Dr. Elliott's testimony, which consumed most of Tuesday morning's opening session, was generally moderate, with emphasis ranging from the University's anti-disruptive policies to recent campus reforms.

Despite rather detailed testimony by Elliott dealing with campus confrontations here, the Congressmen were most intrigued with his contention that the University "can no longer assume the role of parents."

Parents' Duty

Rep. Albert Watson (R-S.C.), a Thurmond-type fundamentalist, took offense and asked, "Is the University teaching the student he has no responsibility to his parents?"

Elliott corrected him by explaining that it was parents who have the duty to prepare their children for the responsibilities of a college environment. However, Universities, he contended, must treat the student as an adult.

"The student must realize that he cannot simultaneously enjoy in the University the benefits of a protective parental type 'home away from home' and the freedoms of full adult citizenship," he said.

Unrest at GW

Prior to the question-and-answer session, Elliott read a prepared statement which dealt with GW unrest beginning in the fall of 1967 when "we were faced with our first serious threats of disruption."

The confrontation involved the presence on campus of military recruiters, who were eventually banned from GW by

Elliott after the University Senate and the Student Council recommended it. The ban was later lifted.

He defended the action, citing Gen. Hershey's now-famous letter to draft boards which "seemed to threaten punitive induction for otherwise draft-deferred students who engaged in disruptive activities."

Elliott went on to list guidelines established during 1967. Among them were several Board of Trustees' resolutions dealing with action to be taken against disrupters, processes for hearing cases, and drug and anti-discrimination policies.

He then cited the recent establishment of the student court to combat an "inadequate" judicial system. Throughout the hearings the student court came under repeated attack by Congressmen who felt it had too much power.

After discussing the tumultuous events of last spring, Elliott suggested that part of the reason for unrest is colleges' "false image of their adequacies and functions."

SDS Blasted

He then blasted SDS, labeling it "an organization which, judging from pronouncements of its leaders and actions on various campuses, often seems to be working to bring about anarchy and chaos."

"Individuals in this minority," he stated, "will use any cause — local campus issues, legitimate university reforms, or broadly based societal problems — to create unrest in the university."

Elliott added, however, that "since the campus is open to all persons and all ideas and since students are free to form such groups and associations as they may wish, recognition of SDS or any other group means little more than registration."

Elliott later expressed concern over the University's location, "in which protestors are more likely to receive a national audience." The campus, he continued, is attractive to "individuals and groups around the country as a rallying point or launching pad for national demonstrations and confrontations."

GW Takes Action

Dr. Elliott then briefly

outlined some action taken by the University to "meet both the threats and opportunities": increased participation by students in the decision-making process; a redefinition of student rights and responsibilities; refinement of GW's judicial system; participation in the Consortium; and development of a "better liaison with law enforcement agencies."

His statement ended with a pledge "to do everything in our power to prevent the imposition of the will of a vocal minority upon the University community through the use of coercion, intimidation and force."

"Let me conclude by noting that we shall do everything possible within the framework of the university itself, but we shall not hesitate to call upon the courts and other civil authorities for assistance when needed."

Gorran Testifies; London Hopes SDS'ers Visit China

by Greg Valliere

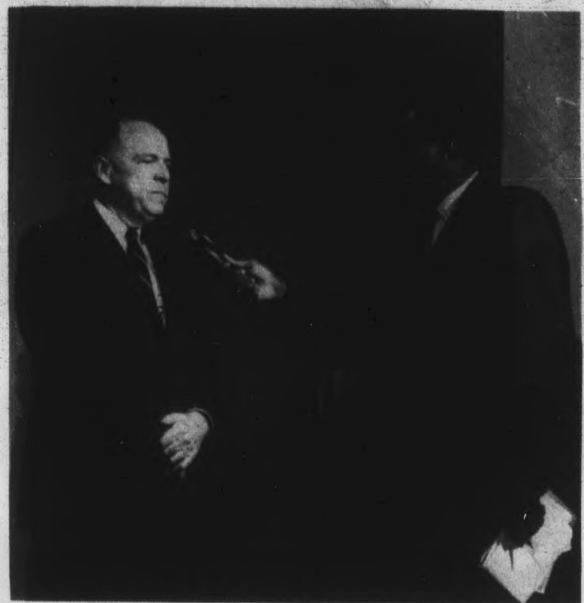
TESTIMONY by two students — ex-FBI agent and tear gas salesman Jody Gorran and Strong Hall counselor Jean Ross — produced most of the headlines after Dr. Elliott's appearance at the House hearings.

Nine witnesses, including four GW administrators, testified during the three day period, but Gorran and Miss Ross got much of the area press attention.

The most responsive witness, however, was Sino-Soviet professor Kurt London, who heartily agreed with the most anti-communistic statements by Congressmen and concluded his testimony with a wish that SDSers "could spend a year in China."

Assistant Vice President and Assistant Treasurer H. John Cantini testified after Elliott. He named Nick Greer and Chris Folkemer as the two officers who signed a registration for SDS last fall. During the hearing, several Congressmen expressed annoyance at the University's official recognition of SDS.

Rep. Watson did not favor driving the group underground, however, stating that he still has



Columbia College Dean Calvin D. Linton speaks to a reporter before entering House hearing room. No cameras or tape recorders were allowed inside the room. photo by Smith

"enough faith that young people don't want to make martyrs out of anarchists."

Several SDS flyers and the Maury Hall hearing transcript were introduced into evidence during Cantini's testimony. He also gave totals of "radical" students loans and scholarships, including figures for ex-IFC Vice President Steve Sachs.

Gorran's testimony followed and lasted throughout Tuesday (July 22) afternoon. Gorran presented a lengthy account of his activities as an informant following an FBI check of his tear gas business.

He explained how he began reporting on SDS meetings to "prove his honesty" to local police. Gorran, a sophomore, described an area SDS meeting at American University and a regional one at Princeton.

GW students attending the hearings, who were, on occasion, cautioned for being out of order, chuckled when Gorran charged that SDS chairman Nick Greer got the job "because there was no one else." He also said that Greer favored "doing away with people" after the "Revolution," another assertion that brought scattered laughter.

Gorran raised some eyebrows in the hearing room when he reported that the FBI offered him an all-expense-paid trip to Cuba to spy on American dissidents there.

During Gorran's testimony the Congressman took time off to view a Newsreel film on the 1968 Columbia student uprising. Maury Hall was seized moments after the highly emotional movie was shown to over 200 students.

Wednesday's session, limited to the afternoon because of a Democratic caucus, began with Associate Dean of Students Dr. Paul Sherburne presenting names and details concerning GW SDS, which he was "assigned to" by the University.

Congressmen and the committee counsel were particularly interested with the names of non-students involved in GW activities and often inquired about Kathy Wilkerson, one of the three national incorporators of SDS. Miss Wilkerson, along with four other

"outside" occupiers of Maury Hall face court action later this month.

Campus patrolman Leroy Thomas testifies next, and identified Greer and non-students David Phillips and Jim Smiley as being in the building during the takeover.

Strong Hall counselor Ross then appeared and described her year of SDS-watching, which was done "at the request" of Dean of Women Marianne Phelps. She named people who "habitually attended" SDS meetings.

Miss Ross and some of the lawmakers disagreed over SDS's philosophy. The group is, she contended, "essentially non-violent." One of the Congressmen who took offense used the phrase "up against the wall" to illustrate a violent tendency which reminded him of "a Castro shooting."

While testifying about people who regularly attended the meetings, Miss Ross was asked by Rep. William Scherle (R-Iowa), "Were they all draft dodgers?" He later wondered, "Do they have a fear of serving and defending the country?"

Columbia College Dean Calvin D. Linton was the final GW witness of the day. In a prepared statement he described last May's occupation of the second floor of Monroe Hall, where his office is located.

He described the group as "a large mob of dissidents" who were "led by Nick Greer." Greer along with other students accused of occupying Maury Hall reportedly conspicuously placed himself on the front steps of the building.

Linton said that he "was willing to answer questions" during the occupation. "I was determined to let them have their say," he continued.

When asked if last spring's action has caused a reaction, he replied "I am besieged by students who complain that the University is abdicating its responsibility" in its handling of disruptions.

In response to a representative's comment that universities "must take a firm (See HEARINGS, p. 7)



GW SOPHOMORE Jody Gorran, who told Congressmen of his activities as an FBI undercover agent, is shown here being interviewed by NBC-TV. photo by Smith

Editorials

Misdirected Probe

According to political science textbooks, the real work of Congress is done in committee. After viewing last month's House Internal Security Committee's probe into the GW SDS chapter, we cringe at the thought of what must be transpiring on the floors of Congress.

The recent House hearings into the activities of the GW SDS chapter are little more than a fruitless rhetorical exercise, except that they probably further increased student dissatisfaction with the "establishment" and its "system." The committee members who attended the hearings seemed only interested in hearing the answers they wanted to hear or hearing themselves talk for the record. They would have gained more knowledge of the situation at GW with much less fanfare by simply reading a local newspaper. The committee members showed little understanding and apparent unconcern for the legitimate problems facing the college community. As President Lloyd Elliott pointed out in his testimony, SDS's success can be attributed in part to the inadequacy of the University itself. It would follow then that SDS will collapse when the University rectifies its deficiencies and adapts to the changing times.

If Congress sincerely wants to help the college community and avoid the disturbances which plagued higher education during the last year, it will change the direction of its probe. Both the House Internal Security Committee and the Senate Permanent Investigation Subcommittee have been examining dissident groups. We cannot understand why neither of these committees nor the House and Senate committees charged with considering education legislation have yet to look into the underlying problems facing higher education and how to solve them.

Records Policy

We recently learned, much to our dismay, that a student's private record, including such items as a parent's confidential statement can be and is distributed without the student's consent or even knowledge. Associate Registrar Bertha Bernheisel told us that the Registrar's office gives out a student's record without consulting him. Furthermore, according to Mrs. Bernheisel, once the records have been given out, the registrar, as a matter of policy, does not even contact the student. It would seem wholly appropriate to us that GW's policy on the release of student information, stated on page 49 of the University catalogue, be reviewed, updated and made more comprehensive.

Trent Appointment

The University's long overdue appointment of an Educational Opportunity Coordinator is to be applauded. The need for a full-time staff member to work solely on the question of GW and the disadvantaged, particularly the black community, seems so obvious that it is difficult to comprehend why a man was not chosen earlier. The University's past meager efforts in this area have been bungled because, quite frankly, nobody really knew what anybody else was doing. The deplorable situation in regard to recruitment of the blacks for the fall and the failure at last year's tutorial program for tuition/remission students dramatizes the urgent need for centralization.

In Bill Trent, GW has evidently found a man with the administrative know-how and political savvy to produce and execute a worthwhile program for the benefit of both blacks and the entire University. Contrary to the naive thinking of some, however, Trent's appointment or even the admission of 100 black students in the fall is not the end of "the black problem" at GW.

We welcome Trent to GW and wish him well, but we caution that his appointment is just the first step in fulfilling a long neglected responsibility.

SUMMER RECORD

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Letters to the Editor

The Yo-Yo Game

I would appreciate it if the Summer Record would set the record straight and correct the gross error it made in the July 1 edition.

Your story on the so-called "Monroe Disruption Case" refers to me and says, "Hobbs denied being in the room at the time of the disturbance." The implication is that this alleged denial by me is the reason why the university dropped the charges against me.

In the first place, I have made no such denial, because I was never given the opportunity by the university to see or hear the charges against me, much less present any denial of them. Nor did I make any such denial to your reporter, because he never contacted me.

Even if I had ever been presented with formal charges and had the right to a hearing on them, I would not have bothered to "deny" being in the room at the time of the "disturbance" because the charge is absurd on its face and does not deserve the dignity of a denial. The only "disturbance" which occurred on the date in question was the severe disturbance which evidently flashed through the already disturbed minds of Dean Linton and the others who participated in bringing these ridiculous charges. A group of students wanted to participate in "their" faculty meeting; they got uptight and ordered the students out; when the students left and set up a peaceful protest, they called it a "disruption" and proceeded to harass some of the students involved by means of a set of petty, vindictive "charges" and a flagrantly unjust judicial procedure. Those are the facts and I don't deny any of them.

I doubt that your reporter made up my non-existent "denial" himself. He was probably lied to or misinformed by some dean or administrator. Dean Linton and Mr. Cantini

would like to have students believe that the charges against me were dropped because the so-called "evidence" in my case was suddenly discovered to be somehow different. If that is the way they want to explain it to themselves, it is fine with me, but other students should not be fooled by their story. The charges against me were dropped because I threatened to take the university into court. The university's handling of the case had been so patently unjust that Messrs. Linton, Cantini and crew knew they would look like yo-yos off their strings in any courtroom. So they came up with the expedient of dropping the charges. They would like students to believe they acted in the interest of justice when in fact they acted only to avoid getting caught with their absolute lack of justice showing. (It should be said that this does not apply to administrators and faculty members who attempted to reverse the situation. Prof. Freedman in particular spent great time and energy in an attempt to insure fair play.)

I do not deny anything about the May 8 incident. I don't need to. What I and the other students did was completely within our rights as citizens and members of the University. I am proud of it. The denials ought to be issued primarily by Dean Linton, who behaves more and more each day like an adolescent, junior league Mayor Daley, fitfully persecuting anyone and everyone who dares to upset his little academic-political machine. Hopefully, students will not have to stand alone against his variety of paranoid professional prerogative too much longer. This incident should show some of the faculty members that they need to start standing up against the good dean too.

/s/William N. Hobbs

Minor League

Stu Sirkin's July first column failed to call attention to one of

the truly minor league aspects of the Washington sports scene: the sports writing in the college press.

Sirkin: "It took Congress years to appropriate funds for RFK stadium..."

Congress did decide that Washington should have a new stadium, but it did not appropriate funds. The stadium was built with funds from a bond issue. After rental and concession income are applied to the interest payments, the balance comes from D.C. taxpayers. No payment has yet been made on the principal.

When Mr. Sirkin and his friends leave Washington, perhaps they will work for the kind of home rule here which will give District of Columbia residents a voice in deciding whether to spend \$50 million for a new stadium or for schools and housing in impoverished areas.

Sirkin: "This year Senator fans have awoken somewhat..." (No comment necessary.)

The last first rate sports writer at GW was Joe Proctor, pseudonym of Mary Maddox. I wonder if another girl is available to help us climb out of the bush leagues.

/s/ Robert C. Willson
Chairman, Dept. of Journalism

Professor Riggs Recovering From Heart Surgery

GW PROFESSOR Robert Riggs, who was involved in a bitter tenure controversy last spring, underwent heart surgery, June 25 to correct a circulatory malfunction, which was discovered after the semester ended.

Riggs is now making satisfactory progress at GW Hospital. His seven-year GW teaching career ended this year because he did not make an attempt to complete his doctoral studies.

Bruce Smith

Hide the Principles



DURING THE MC CARTHY ERA, in the early 1950's, the intellectual community went into hiding which continued until the election of John Kennedy in 1960. Now, nine years later we are faced with a more subtle version of the retreat of the 1950's. The intellectual community itself has not yet gone into hiding, but its principles have.

The educational community and the outside world have long been headed for a clash. As the gap between educational values and societal values has widened, the chances of open conflict have increased.

Although the confrontations involving radical and militant groups are the obvious symptom of this conflict, GW President Lloyd Elliott's response to the House Committee on Internal Securities (HCIS) provides a more subtle and infinitely more significant clue to what is happening in the face of this conflict.

In his prepared statement, Dr. Elliott noted that "the University has moved away from the concept of *in loco parentis*. In my opinion universities can no longer continue to assume the role of parents. In fact, to try to hang on to this outworn concept would be a serious mistake." Elliott went on to affirm that "students must have both the full freedom and the full responsibility of adult citizenship."

Several members of the generally conservative committee took great offense at Dr. Elliott's stated position. In response to questioning, Dr. Elliott outlined three major reasons why the University no longer acts *in loco parentis*: 1) Students have greater mobility than ever before. 2) Students generally live away from the restraints of home life. 3) Parents do not exercise this control and therefore the University cannot be expected to.

While Dr. Elliott's initial position statement is very commendable and these three reasons are very sound practical reasons for the University abandoning *in loco parentis* function, they are certainly not the dominant reasons given by Dr. Elliott in numerous statements on Campus. Dr. Elliott has consistently affirmed his belief that students are mature and responsible members of the community and therefore need no more restrictions than the restriction of the law.

Obviously Dr. Elliott saw that such a line of reasoning would not sit well with the Committee so he opted for the "safe" path by outlining the "practical" reasons. In doing so he put his educational principles into hiding. He neglected the reasoning process that the university community hopes to function upon and settled for molding his reality to their philosophy.

This was voluntary suppression of ideas. There was no law forbidding Dr. Elliott from using reason as he saw it. There is not even any dominant social value that he would be betraying. His suppression of principle was for the sake of expediency.

Undoubtedly Dr. Elliott silenced his principle out of fear of a more severe repressive action growing out of the *in loco parentis* issue. He surely understood that reason was not one of HCIS' prime investigative tools. But Dr. Elliott must also realize that men who believe strongly in laws have a way of making laws which overcome "practical" limitations.

Dan Preminger

The Majority on the Hill



SOMEWHERE in between the segment of young people who want to tear down society and the segment of young people who want to tear down the young people who want to tear down society, there stands the vast majority of American youth. To locate these people on the political spectrum is at first simple - they are almost all left of center, but they are anchorless, and drift from just slightly left of center to very far left of center, depending upon the individual and the issue. However, essentially they are unconcerned with ideology and pragmatism.

These young people are not "responsible liberals", nor are they "conservative liberals" or "progressive conservatives". An exact label for them is lacking, and this is good because a label is merely a name which some people use to put others into a box - and then benefit from the ideological luxury of dealing with them as "the people in that box". The fact that these young people, or at least the majority of them, cannot be put in a box, means that "older America" (notice, not "adult America") must examine and attempt to understand these young people - "younger America" - before dealing with them.

(There are those who would disagree with this analysis. They would say that the middle of American youth is made up of conservative Nixon-kids. True, for a very small segment. If you still disagree, check for yourself. Visit Capitol Hill this summer. In the various Congressional offices you can find hundreds of younger people, called Summer Interns, from all over the country. They are, except for their universally demonstrated interest in things political, a perfect random sample of that middle segment of young America.

What do these "kids on the Hill" mean for America. As Senator John McClellan (D-Arkansas) prepares to offer a bill which makes it a federal offense to disrupt a college receiving federal aid (virtually every college in the land), with penalties ranging from six months to life in prison, it is worthwhile to recall the words from "The Times They Are A-Changin'" by Bob Dylan -

Via discussion you will discover that the sentiment exhibited by almost all these young people (there are the predictable exceptions - ie - Goldwaterites) is that our country and our government (sometimes not necessarily the same thing), need drastic change, though it need not be overthrown.

If talk is cheap, there have been actions. The Senate interns first acted to publish a newspaper. At the organizational meeting for this paper, the main support for this unprecedented activity came from interns of such avant-garde states as North Dakota, Wisconsin, Maryland, New Hampshire, Alaska, and Alabama. However, this particular version of the newspaper "died in committee" - but the idea did not. The House interns heard what had been in the air and the first edition of an underground newspaper was recently published. (Regardless of what you may hear of its size and circulation, it still was published).

Interns of both houses have raked over the coals every speaker who has come before them. A case in point is Illinois Sen. Charles H. Percy. This supposedly liberal (whatever that is) Senator spent most of his appearance in the Senate auditorium proselytizing for Richard Nixon and the Republican Party, and hedging his answers to every question put to him. The audience of politically independent interns soundly booed the Senator at least five times.

What do these "kids on the Hill" mean for America. As Senator John McClellan (D-Arkansas) prepares to offer a bill which makes it a federal offense to disrupt a college receiving federal aid (virtually every college in the land), with penalties ranging from six months to life in prison, it is worthwhile to recall the words from "The Times They Are A-Changin'" by Bob Dylan -

who, in many respects, was the first to put so much before the world in visceral, unerasable form.

"Come Senators, Congressman, please heed the call. Don't stand in the doorway, don't block up the hall. For he who gets hurt will be he who has stalled..."

Dylan's song is a plea, and a statement - a true statement, for though we have progressed a teeny bit, in the pace of today's world this relative advance is really none at all. It must be remembered that we are not alone in this world, and so our "advances" must be measured next to the struggling, leaping, engulfing advances of other nations. If we are to lead we must stay in front, but already we fall behind as the new nations of the world, as they emerge and seek to develop, pass us by because they feel that we, as exemplified by our government, no longer possess the magic we once had.

But when the "kids on the Hill" hiss a Senator they are saying something more.

"Mothers and fathers throughout the land... Your old road is rapidly changing. Please get out of the new one if you can't lend a hand."

At first young people are to ask questions. It is their natural act, for their minds are yet to be fully formed, and they are testing, seeking, weighing. But today, because young people are better educated than ever, they are judging sooner. Older America cannot prove them wrong, for older America looks at new things as new problems to solve, while to younger America these things are not new - younger America has grown up in them, on them, has shaped them, or lived with their shapes, knows what they are, what they mean to a life just beginning; and because that life is just beginning, what they may mean twenty years from now, when the older America is gone. When the kids on the Hill question a Senator they are asking him if he has a plan for the new road. If the Senator does not, he does not belong at the architect's table.

The kids on the Hill are deeply concerned, and are committed to change. If you want to know what these younger people want, speak to them (as the McClellan committee was careful not to do). Even if you don't want to know, speak to them. After all, by the simple arithmetic of numbers and years, America belongs to the young. The older America (which, by and large is what this Congress is), is merely a caretaker for the younger America - and when you consider that eight million new voters voted in 1968, and twelve million will vote in 1972, this younger America is telling older America, asking it, begging it, ordering it, to take care.

Center Will Not Open Until Jan.

The University Center, scheduled to open November 1, will not open until January 1. The construction of the Center has been delayed by strikes, including a lengthy one by carpenters. This summer's heavy rains have also delayed progress.

The \$75 University Center fee will only be collected in the spring semester, when \$37.50 must be paid by full-time students.

Robert McClenon

Space Program Gives US Confidence



Recent debate over the future of the space program has left much to be desired. The arguments generally offered both for extension of the program and for diversion of funds to urgent domestic needs show little understanding of the unique significance of the exploration of space and the lunar landing.

Usually the space program is viewed as a demonstration of the power of American technology, and of the ability of science to solve problems. This is a correct but limited concept of it. To place it in proper perspective, the lunar landing must be considered not as a triumph of technology but of the human will and determination. It showed us that we are still masters of our own destiny - when we set our minds and spirits to a goal.

For centuries men had dreamed of traveling to the moon. For most of them it remained a dream and nothing more. But in 1961 President Kennedy announced that it was

the national goal of America to make the dream a reality within the decade. Eight years later, at the cost of \$24 billion and three lives, we have seen the most spectacular goal in history attained.

Priorities Questioned

This overwhelming accomplishment has now made millions of Americans aware that we can confront other challenges than that of space. For the first time in many years people are asking what problems we have to be solved. The space success has given us new confidence; and it has initiated a serious but enthusiastic consideration of our priorities.

There are many intelligent liberals who have now questioned the value of the spending of money in space programs, and have called for the funds to be diverted to fighting urban blight or to providing sound education in the public schools. They point out that it is paradoxical that we can send men to a distant world, but seem unable to make this world habitable.

New Inspiration

But when they urge that

domestic programs displace space exploration as a national priority, they overlook one essential fact. It is the brilliant and spectacular success of the expedition to the moon that has created the sense of national pride and self-confidence that alone make us capable of solving our problems at home. We have hitherto failed to abolish poverty, to control waste and pollution, and to reform our educational system, mainly because we lacked the will and determination. The American people may now support programs to restore our mastery of our own land - but only as long as the inspiration exists in the conquest of new lands.

To think of the space program and our urgent domestic needs as conflicting alternatives shows a limited view of mankind. Both the exploration of space and the elimination of poverty are goals recognizing the ultimate importance of humanity. Both are, in the long run, necessary. Either is less meaningful without the other.

Constructive Approach

Constructive programs such as the exploration of space and the

rehumanization of our cities, do, however, conflict with useless or destructive programs such as the war in Vietnam and the development of advanced missile systems and other excess weapons. It is actually military spending, and not space, that has been the nation's first budgetary priority. It is here that a reduction in expenses can be made, in order to finance complementary programs at home and in space.

Another reason to continue the space program is that it presents a constructive means of international competition. It is far better that America and Russia compete with each other in fighting the unknown than by fighting one another. The costs in human life are much less; the benefits to mankind are immeasurably greater.

The success of the space program has brought us confidence and determination that will enable us to solve the neglected problems of the nation, and to make our society responsive to human values. We must not forget the importance of the space program: It is a reaffirmation of those human values and of our humanity.

Arts and Entertainment

Summer Shakespeare Festival

As Who Likes It?

by Mark Olshaker
Cultural Affairs Editor

"As You Like It," by William Shakespeare. Produced and Directed by Ellie Chamberlain. Music by Cary Engleberg. Setting by Robert Troll. Lighting by Nananne Porcher. Costumes by William Walker. Choreographed by Jim Walters. At the Sylvan Theatre, Washington Monument Grounds.

THE CAST

Duke Senior Bill Galaro
Duke Frederick Bill Galaro
Amiens Jim Walters
Jacques Montgomery Davis
LeBeau Tazewell Thompson
Charles Gaylord Zimmerman
Oliver Christopher Strater
Jaques Dennis Ferrand
Orlando Robert Snattuck
Adam Jink Porter
Dennis Roy Underhill
Touchstone Jon Beam
Corin Tom Vail
Silvius Bryan Young
Rosalind Jane Maria Robbins
Celia Dee Porter
Phebe Isa Natovitz
Audrey Margaret Cataldi

IT IS DIFFICULT to pinpoint the reason why the Summer Shakespeare Festival production of "As You Like It" is such a disappointing event, but the fault seems to be shared fairly evenly by all those involved. When the play was first done in "mod rock musical" form at Lisner Auditorium in the spring, I had very mixed feelings concerning how successful the play turned out and how valid Director Kleserman's concept was. But the show is now at Sylvan and Ellie Chamberlain is the director, and although the University production was not the greatest moment of Western Theatre, this one fails where the GW one succeeded.

The tone for the entire play was set by the first scene, in which the chorus sings, "Down With the Duke." The lyrics were barely intelligible and the chorus members displayed about as much enthusiasm as a bunch of hired picketers. The first sign that the show was still alive came with the entrance of Christopher Strater, who did a respectable job as Orlando's brother, Oliver, being one of the few who knew how to act.

Generally, the acting level was mediocre at best, which leads me to wonder what Director Chamberlain did with the cast during rehearsals, since her efforts were not overly apparent

elsewhere within the production.

A few notable exceptions to the non-actors were Tazewell Thompson, an absolutely hilarious LeBeau, Tom Vail, as Gorin, the shepherd, and Isa Natovitz, who I believe was in the GW production, as Audrey. Thompson seemed to prove the old cliché about no small parts, from the moment he walked on stage, as the prim, faggy courtier of Duke Frederick. Every time he moved he seemed to liven up the stage, and I forgot everyone else on it. Vail had somewhat the same effect later on in the play, reminding me of a cross between Charlie Weaver and Gabby Hayes. And Miss Natovitz was also chiefly instrumental in keeping her scenes from reaching the depths of the rest of the play.

If "As You Like It" was supposed to be done here with a mixed media format, it was difficult to tell. There were no films, only the drabest of slides, and the musical scenes were not at all integrated with the non-musical ones. The production seemed to vacillate between a traditional rendering of the play, a feeble imitation of the GW production, and a few ideas that Miss Chamberlain must have cooked up herself, but didn't have time to implement properly.

However, in all fairness, I must say that the production did pick up toward the end. Either that or the audience's resistance had been worn down. Jon Beam as Touchstone became fairly comical and did his best to keep up the sagging tempo.

Just as it is difficult to determine why the show is so poor, it is also difficult to say how it could have been done better. The most obvious thing that occurs to me would have been to secure more decent actors. The scenes between Jane Maria Robbins as Rosalind and Dee Porter as Celia are just plain boring. Neither of the girls was particularly animated. Robert Shattuck as Orlando inspired neither a positive nor a negative reaction. This is supposed to be at least a semi-professional cast, but I would not stack up any of

the principles in this version against their counterparts in the GW Players.

Another factor which might have helped somewhat were the costumes. It was great that they got them for free from a store in Georgetown, but if I want to see mod clothing I'll go to Georgetown. On the stage I expect to see costumes designed with the production in mind.

Also, I might advise the chorus to smile once in a while and look like they are enjoying being in the play, or how do they expect us to enjoy watching it. The apparent interest of the chorus in a musical is usually a fairly good gauge of how bright and lively the rest of the show is going to be. And when they simply go through the motions of the choreography, it must reflect in the performances of the other actors.

I guess the people I have most sympathy for are the musicians, Cary Engleberg on organ, Cliff Figallo on lead guitar, Dave Hilberg on bass guitar and Steven Bloom on drums. They have to stay on the corner of the stage and sit through the entire play every night, and they looked as if they weren't quite resigned to it yet.

P. SPENCER WACHTEL, former Hatchet Cultural Affairs Editor, was awarded an honorable mention in the Harper's Magazine College Criticism Contest for a film review written for the Hatchet. The contest, held nationally, is in its first year.

'Culture Gulch': Critic Discusses Contemporary Arts and Artists

by Mark Olshaker

"Culture Gulch", by John Canaday. Illustrated. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 212 pages. \$5.95.

CULTURE GULCH, by "New York Times" art critic John Canaday, is, for want of a better

30's Musical Comedy Lives Again on Mall

by Bruce Smith

ONCE UPON A TIME musical comedies were funny—not because the jokes developed out of the plot but because the authors were willing to do for a laugh. Most of these grand old shows lost their "revivability" with the advent of the "realistic" musical comedy. But this week, continuing through August 10, the 1930's lives again down at the Theatre-on-the-Mall.

The new Division of the Performing Arts at the Smithsonian has gone back to 1931 and found "Of Thee I Sing"—a musical political farce by the fathers of the form—George S. Kaufman, George and Ira Gershwin and Morrie Ryskind.

"Of Thee I Sing" is a farce about the trials and tribulations of John P. Wintergreen who runs for President of the United States on a platform of "LOVE." Only in the 30's would backers have invested in such a plot.

While the production on the mall falls somewhat short of excellence, one is prone to overlook its faults for the pure joy of the evening. The acting is generally adequate with excellent performances turned in by Ernest Sult, playing the vice-president whom nobody can remember and everybody tries to forget, and John Moran as an enraged French Ambassador. Skip Aronson and Jean Ann Kain play Wintergreen and his intended credibly with a flare for the punch lines, but both leave something to be desired in the musical numbers.

But the authors remain the stars of the show—Kaufman, Ryskind, and the Gershwins. With liberal stylistic borrowing from Gilbert and Sullivan, they keep the antics flying.

There is little concern that one line should jump from the preceding line and even less

concern for the credibility of the plot. What they do care about are the laughs. And they get them.

Director James R. Morris has been wise in maintaining the 1930's setting and stylizing the action around a Gilbert and Sullivanian pace. At times this pacing falls down but when it comes through such as in the musical judging of a beauty contest by a group of Senators and the decision on the sex of the President's new born baby by the Supreme Court, it keeps the audience chuckling along.

In keeping with the direction, Choreographer Jimmy Mack has given the production a set of classic tap routines which look as though they were stolen from Buzzy Berkley. They work.

For a long time, there has been a need for a true archives of American Musical Comedy. All the most recent attempts at such a living archives seem to have been consistently aimed at the box office bonanza.

At Lincoln Center, "West Side Story," "Oklahoma," and "Carousel," although fine and historically significant pieces, reflect a fear of really digging into the obscurities of the past. Similarly, the other two plays in the Smithsonian's season, "Guys and Dolls" and "Annie Get your Gun" have already been over-exposed.

There are dozens of old musicals that merit historical reproduction. Lots of them are as much fun as "Of Thee I Sing." With a grant from the Pepsi Cola Company, the Mall Theatre can afford a little adventure. If, as I believe, the musical past can continue to produce musicals of the quality of "Of Thee I Sing," then the Smithsonian can achieve a most needed end—a true musical archives which entertains and gives a realistic view of the past. After all—"What is past is prologue."

Cultural Compendium

Poetry Anthology

"THE LAUREATE", an anthology of outstanding student poetry, is currently being compiled nationally and cash awards for the best pieces submitted are offered. Entries should be submitted to, "Laureate", Post Office Box 307, Cedarhurst, N.Y., 11516. Enclose a stamped return envelope.

Royal Hunt

"THE ROYAL HUNT OF THE SUN" by Peter Shaffer, will continue at St. Albans Repertory Theatre, on the Washington Cathedral Grounds, through this Saturday. For reservations, call 966-3936.

Air Force Band Concert

THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE BAND, conducted by Lieutenant Arnold D. Gabriel, will present a concert this Friday

evening at 8:30 p.m. at the Watergate. Among the selections to be performed are "Colossus of Columbia" by Russell Alexander, "Andante Et Allegro" by J. Ed. Barat, "Francesca da Rimini" by Peter Tchaikovsky, and "Osmin Aria" by Wolfgang Mozart. Admission is Free.

Navy Band Concert

THE UNITED STATES NAVY BAND, under the leadership of Lieutenant Commander Donald W. Stauffer, will present a concert at Watergate tomorrow evening at 8:00 pm. Special guests for the program include the Tantalum Dancers, under the direction of Mrs. Kay Hearten.

Creative Screen

THE NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS, 8th and G Sts., NW will present

its "The Creative Screen" program tomorrow and Saturday afternoons between 12:00 and 3:00 pm. The films to be shown are "Blinkety Blank", by Norman McLaren, "Inside Tibet", and "Tibet: Requiem for a Faith". Admission is free.

National Symphony

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL SYMPHONY, under the direction of Franz Allers, will present a concert at the Merriweather Post Pavilion at Columbia, Md. this Sunday evening at 7 p.m.

Virginia Woolf

"WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF?" by Edward Albee, will continue at Olney Theatre through August 24. Tickets are available at the box office or by calling 929-1000.

phrase, quite a good book if two factors can be considered. First, you've got to like art, in and of itself. Second, the book is nothing more than a collection of Mr. Canaday's columns from 1962 to present, and you have to overlook the unmitigated gaul of a man thinking that we would now be interested in reading what he wrote originally for a publication designed to wrap tomorrow's fabled fish.

In an extremely lucid, witty and informative writing style, Mr. Canaday generally deplores the state of "modern art." Part of the problem, he feels, as who doesn't?, was the advent of the camera. For when he finally gets around to telling us about some of the art he likes, it is either Chinese bronze ritual vases at the Metropolitan Museum, or Cimabue's "Crucifix" in Florence. But the author also parenthetically allows that "History has already weeded out ninety-nine per cent of the art of the past, which is one reason it looks so good."

Throughout most of *Culture Gulch*, Mr. Canaday applies what he considers an artistic Gresham's Law to current trends. That is, bad art will drive good art out of circulation. Or more subtly, art that isn't the greatest will supersede art that is. As an example, he cites the

color studies of Kenneth Noland, who claims that his is the art of "color decision." And the author then counters with the premise that the great masters of the past were also concerned with "color decision", and a heck of a lot more.

But in any discussion of modern art we eventually come to grips with the problem of just what is good these days. Here Mr. Canaday spells out what for me is a highly workable non-definition: "(Modern art) is subject to no definable standards of excellence; it cannot be called either right or wrong...except by the artist's own judgment by standards that he may apply with intelligence...but standards that are as adaptable to the defense of one painting as of another, hence eliminating any difference between the significant and the trivial."

After reading through Mr. Canaday's lamentations, we might think that Gresham's Law does hold true. And then he tells of all the marvelous exhibitions around now. But that matters little. What do matter are the opinions of an assumed expert who loves art much as Stephen Decatur loved his country, and is trying to set it right.

SPORTS

Help Wanted

Dobbs Still Seeks Coaches

WAYNE DOBBS, GW's youthful head basketball coach, who has openings for two new assistants, is still looking to fill the vacancies.

The openings were created when two-year assistant John Guthrie decided to accept the assistant's job at the University

of Georgia, and when Larry Conley chose to leave the coaching ranks after a year with the freshmen to become an employee of the Converse Sneaker Company.

Guthrie was the man principally responsible for the excellent recruiting the Colonials have done over the last several

years. In replacing him, Dobbs will have to find a top-notch recruiter. If he cannot, GW's basketball program will be badly hurt. That is one reason Dobbs is taking his time in filling the vacancy; he wants to be sure that he finds the right man for the job.

Dobbs is also seeking a man to help him with recruiting to fill the freshman coaching job; but he also requires a man who can teach the young players the fundamentals of the game and help develop them for the varsity.

One possibility for one of the jobs would have been last year's Buff All-American Bob Tallent. But the six foot one guard will be signing a pro contract shortly, probably with Denver. Dobbs gives no indication of whom he is considering, but did say he has talked to people throughout the country and will continue to talk to people. Geographical area makes no difference; what he wants is the best man for the job, and he plans to take his time until he finds him.

along with Roger Craig. In the bullpen there would be Clem Labine and as a pinchhitter Dick Stuart. They were all in Stengel's (or Westrum's) menagerie at one time.

But then there is the other side of the old Mets. Choo Choo Coleman is the catcher and Marv Throneberry easily beats all challengers at first base. Rod Kanehl is at second, Al Moran at shortstop, and Cliff Cook leads a group of non-entities at third. Ron Swoboda would be somewhere in the outfield and Danny Napoleon would also fit in. The centerfielder would have to be Don Bosch.

Grover Powell could be one pitcher and Tracy Stallard another. In the bullpen would be Larry Barnarth and Craig Anderson. Somewhere Jay Hook, who could explain a curve ball better than he could throw it, and pitchers like Ken McKenzie, Galen Cisco, two Bob Millers, Roadblock Jones, and many, many others would fit in perfectly.

Actually those were the ones who played long enough to make a name (of one sort or another) for themselves with the Mets. There were others who were up only long enough to collect a few errors or pitch a couple of gopher balls. The Mets yo-yo worked constantly bringing up all sorts of so-called ballplayers for the proverbial cup of coffee.

But all of a sudden Casey's old complaint that no one around here can play ball, no longer holds. Surprisingly they have ballplayers.

They have the best young pitching staff in the majors to go with Cleon Jones and Tommy Agee who have become hitters.

But all is not well at Shea. The fans have changed. They still pack the place, more than ever in fact, but they no longer are the fans of old. How else can you explain that they voted Cleon Jones the favorite Met of all time over Marv Throneberry. But, then again, the Mets are no longer the Mets of old. Ed Kranepool and Swoboda are still around, but most of the rest of the gang has changed.

Soon the devil will get tired of his joke and undoubtedly Joe Hardy will leave the person of Jones, Agee, Seaver, or Kosman and become an old man again. And soon the Mets will again become the Mets of old—the Mets of Stengel. But in the meantime they are baseball's biggest joke on the establishment. A perfect ending to a hundred years of pro baseball.

Two Points

East Side, West Side

Stu Sirkin

THERE IS STRONG EVIDENCE to indicate that Joe Hardy and the devil have taken up root in Shea Stadium. For if the Jets victory over the Colts was not enough amazement for New York in one year, New York is involved in a baseball pennant race once again.

This being the hundredth year of professional baseball, it is indeed fitting for a New York team to be near the top, since New York has dominated baseball like no other city. But for that team to be the Metropolitan Baseball Club of New York is blasphemous. For everyone knows that the Mets do not play baseball, but rather are a leftover sideshow of the New York World's Fair. Obviously someone in New York, to paraphrase Billy Graham, is in league with the devil.

The "amazing" Mets are still amazing but in a way that even the most devout Mets' fan must find inconceivable, baffling, unreal and impossible. There is no way for the Mets to be in a pennant race in May let alone in August. But there they sit in second place.

On names alone the Mets could have fielded one of the greatest teams in history. Put Yogi Berra behind the plate, Gil Hodges at first, Ron Hunt at second, Roy McMillan at shortstop, and Charlie Neal at third. For the outfield they could have had their choice of Richie Ashburn, Duke Snider, Jim Piersall, Tommy Davis, Gus Bell and Frank Thomas. Warren Spahn could have been a pitcher

Court Indicts Cop for Assault On D. Marusa

POLICE OFFICER Delbert E. Clark was indicted last week by a Federal grand jury on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon for the May 29 shooting of GW senior Duane Marusa.

Clark shot Marusa after an argument on 22nd street. The officer and his companion, fellow officer William Freeman, had been drinking in Wayne's Luv prior to the incident. The plainclothesmen, who were off-duty at the time, drove off after shooting Marusa.

The grand jury did not indict Freeman, who had drawn his gun but did not shoot. Marusa had a tryout with the Cleveland Browns of the National Football League in mid-July after being signed as a free agent, but failed to make the squad.

Gavrilovic to Leave; Boycott Threatened

by Chris Lorenzo

VICE PRESIDENT for Academic Affairs Harold Bright notified Assistant Prof. Kosara Gavrilovic July 1st that her services will no longer be wanted after the 1969-70 academic year in so doing he has touched off a possible boycott of Russian Literature - 92.

Bright's decision resulted from the recommendation of Department Chairman Prof. Helen Yakobson that Gavrilovic not be retained when her contract expires.

The boycott is being organized by Linda and David Sokolec, both of whom were students of Prof. Gavrilovic. By organizing a boycott of 92, the Sokolecs hope to demonstrate to Yakobson that the course's popularity is due in great measure to Gavrilovic's instruction.

The course, which until this fall had been taught by Gavrilovic, will now be taught by an undesignated member of the Russian Department. The Sokolecs emphasized that their boycott will therefore harm no one, but will instead show the need "to retain a fine teacher who is being fired for ridiculous reasons."

The Sokolecs, however, are still unsure of what tactics to use to convince Yakobson of Gavrilovic's value to the Russian Department. They indicated that they are considering a poster and petition campaign.

Prof. Gavrilovic acknowledged that several of her students have told her they were considering a boycott of Lit. 92, but she emphasized that she has in no way encouraged or supported such action. Prof. Gavrilovic, in fact, is unsure of what action she will take and said only that she "will comment when the term starts."

Although Gavrilovic has not aided the boycott, the Sokolecs are confident that it will be successful. They said several of her students have already indicated their support.

They also pointed out since Gavrilovic began teaching 92 in the spring of 1968 enrollment in the course has tripled. Last spring, over 80 students signed up.

House Passes Amendment Curbing University Funds

ATTEMPTS by conservative forces to ram campus anti-riot legislation through the House of Representatives were climaxed by the adoption on July 31 of the Sikes-Smith Amendment to the HEW Appropriations Act for 1969.

Under the amendment, federal funds to institutions of higher learning not adopting plans for dealing with campus unrest would be frozen. In addition, federal aid to individuals convicted of fomenting disorders would be cut off.

Efforts to pass legislation similar to the Sikes-Smith rider

began early in February when the House Special Subcommittee on Education held hearings on the matter of campus disorders.

After the hearings were concluded in May, Congresswoman Edith Green (D-Ore.) introduced H.R. 11941 which would give the Commissioner of Education the power not only to revoke federal aid in the form of education appropriations, but further, would give the Commissioner the power to cut off federal funds offered to colleges under such bills as the Public Health Service Act.

Congresswoman Green emphasized that her bill

ultimately leaves the decision for eligibility for federal aid in the hands of campus administrators.

She introduced her bill hoping to avoid the adoption of other bills like the Sikes-Smith rider, that instead gives either Congress or the Executive Branch complete authority over allocation of federal aid regardless of precautions taken by administrators.

Congresswoman Green feared that such legislation would give campus militants the advantage of being able to threaten the administration with a cut-off of federal aid merely by prolonging disorders.

However, the Green Bill was referred back to the Subcommittee after a full day of Executive Hearings held by the full Committee on Labor and Education. This move signalled a defeat for moderate forces by effectively killing the bill and brought to the attention of the Subcommittee two harsher bills aimed at the restoration of "law and order" on campus—Congressman Harsha's measure, H.R. 10074 and Congressman Kuykendal's H.R. 10136.

Ohio Republican Harsha sees his measure as "putting some needed backbone into academic administrators." He also blames HEW's failure to "vigorously enforce" certain sections of the Higher Education Amendments for 1968 as a major reason for continued campus violence, and provides in his bill, that the Congress instead shall decide on freezing funds to colleges.

Memphis Republican Dan Kuykendal is in basic agreement with Harsha but insists that the decision to freeze funds should be made by the Commissioner of Education.

According to Subcommittee sources, little action is expected on either Harsha's or Kuykendal's measures in the near future.

Hearings — from p. 3 GW Witnesses Testify

hand, and let students know who's boss," Linton agreed, stating that anything that prevents students from getting an education "must be removed."

A final witness of Wednesday, House investigator Donald Appell, presented names of GW students who were arrested during protests and reported sentences given. He also listed students who were names in last spring's restraining order.

The committee shifted its attention to American University on Thursday, but not until Sino-Soviet Professor Kurt London vividly described the damage done to his Maury Hall office.

"When I came to my office," he said, "there was not a piece of furniture left. The top of my desk was torn off ... of course, there were some legs gone."

He also reported that some documents, his radio and a Buddha statue were stolen, prompting Rep. Scherle to comment that it "brought back

memories of Germany." When asked about the cost of damage to the building, London said that "the sum of \$50,000 was mentioned to me." A revised estimate has placed the damage at under \$4,000.

As Dr. London's testimony came to a close, Rep. Albert Watson (R-SC) delivered a vitriolic condemnation of SDS. "We should stop skirting the issue," he began. "It is clear that (SDS) wants to replace this government with communism ... red flags were waved in the building. Is there any doubt that they were advocating it?"

"Yes sir, but you have to make a determination as to what kind of communism they advocated," London replied.

"But it was communism," Watson shot back. "It is clear that they are advocating replacement of this government with a communistic government. If we can bring that out in the open 99% of the American people will join in driving (SDS) out of existence."

Logistics Moves

New Institute Forms

by Jon Higman

ELEMENTS of the recently abolished Logistics Research Project, and the former head of that project, have been transferred to the University's new Institute for Management Science and Engineering.

The research in logistics will continue to be funded by the Office of Naval Research, but none of it will be classified. George Ellowitz, Executive Assistant to the Dean of the Engineering School, said the unclassified nature of the research "shows we are responsive to what people have been saying."

Former Logistics Project head Prof. William H. Marlow, a specialist in operations research and management science who headed the old Logistics Project, has replaced Prof. H. E. Smith as director of the Institute. The reorganization has also raised Marlow from a professorial lecturer in mathematics to professor of applied science.

The goal of the new logistics project, according to a statement by Harold Liebowitz, Dean of the Engineering School, is "the development of a science of logistics featuring principles and methodology from resource allocation problems in civil and national defense efforts."

Liebowitz said that the areas of logistics research to be stressed initially are "inventory systems, systems performance measurements, dynamic scheduling systems for transportation planning, cost estimation for ship construction, and general problem solving computer programs."

Officials in the Engineering School stress that logistics research is only part of the work at the Institute. A varied and multidisciplinary program, financed chiefly by a grant from NASA, is also being conducted there in cooperation with the Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology.

Liebowitz described this program as dealing with the "development of an analytical research capability" in such areas as the process of technological innovation, the use of new technologies in solving social problems and the assessment of the applications of technology in various fields.

Research at the Institute is "wholly and specifically in accord" with University policy on sponsored research, according to the dean. The guidelines covering research at the Institute require that research be unclassified and "devoid of

immediate and obvious implications for facilitating the destruction of human life or the impairment of human capabilities."

"Full-time interaction" among students, faculty and staff is planned in all the teaching and research functions of the Institute. These functions will create openings for about nine new faculty members and 13 doctoral candidates as research assistants within the School of Engineering and Applied Science.

GW faculty members in mathematics, economics, statistics, systems analysis and computer science are expected to participate in the research in management science and management engineering. "The broad scope of the involved disciplines," Liebowitz maintains, "attests to the significance of management science and engineering for education, research and public service."

SARP Prompts Senate To Look Into Orientation

DR. EDWIN L. STEVENS, University Senate Executive Committee Chairman, has asked the Senate Educational Policy Committee to conduct an overall examination of the University's Freshman Orientation Program.

Dr. Stevens action resulted from a memo received from Professor R.C. Wilson of the Journalism Department which charged that the parents and students attending the Summer Advanced Registration Program (SARP) were receiving "too negative" a view of the University.

This year the newly formed Orientation Committee, whose members are Student Assembly Orientation Director Chuck Kahn, former Orientation Director Candy Erickson, Miss Leanna Larabee, and Dean Harry Yelde, has attempted to coordinate SARP with the fall orientation. Formerly, SARP has been administered by the Registrar solely as a registration activity.

The Orientation Committee established evening programs for SARP which took place on July 10, 13, 15, 17, and 20, beginning with a short reception in Lower Liner. The groups then moved upstairs into the auditorium for a speech by Student Assembly President Neil

PEGGY COOPER is looking for \$50,000. That is how much she still needs to complete this year's budget for the Workshop in Careers in the Arts.

The workshop was inaugurated last year by Miss Cooper with the hope of someday growing into an Arts High School for the District of Columbia. The present workshop is scheduled to expand yearly until the proposed high school opens, hopefully by 1974.

But the high school is still a hope and right now Miss Cooper and her staff are trying to put together the funds to continue the program through the winter.

This summer's program is being financed by grants from several foundations including the Strong Foundation, the Airie Foundation, and the DC Arts Council. It is supplemented by several smaller private donations.

There are 125 junior and

senior high school students in this year's workshop. The students auditioned earlier in the summer for a place in one of the three workshop arts — theatre, dance, and art.

During the summer the students are attending classes full time. In the winter, the classes will be scheduled for 10 hours a week around the students' regular school schedules.

The theatre students attend three classes — theatre production, creative dramatics, and acting techniques. James Fair, former assistant manager of the New Lafayette Theatre in Harlem, teaches the students theatre history and the technical aspects of production. Gail Baldi, a graduate of the GW Speech and Drama Department, and Carol Singleton, an instructor for the DC public schools, teach improvisation, theatre games, and techniques of acting.

The dance students concentrate in four major areas — jazz, modern, ballet, and improvisation. Mike Malone, who doubles as the Workshops' Artistic Director, teaches jazz. Eugene Collins, lead dancer for the National Ballet, and Jan Gamble, who was awarded the first masters degree in dance at GW, make up the rest of the dance staff.

The art program is less rigidly structured. Under the guidance of instructors William Harris, Joan Stephens, and Michael Day, the students are given a survey of all aspects of the field — ceramics, film, etc. — and then they specialize in one of those areas.

Once a week each student has a class in each of the two arts in which he is not taking regular classes. Miss Cooper explains that this exchange "provides the student with a taste of the other arts."

Field trips also make up a substantial part of the program. This summer the students have seen the New York City Ballet and the American Ballet Theatre. Also planned are visits to the St. Alban Theatre and the National Theatre to see "There's a Girl in My Soup."

Later this summer the students will take a trip to New York City where they will probably see "Hello, Dolly!" and "The Great White Hope." Both David Merrick, the producer of "Hello, Dolly!" and James Earl Jones, the star of "The Great White Hope" are on the workshops' Advisory Board.

The Advisory Board acts like a Board of Trustees, giving the workshop some "idea" input, but mostly helping with facilities and fund raising. From GW, Professors George Henigan, Laurence Lett, and Elizabeth Burkner of the Speech, Art, and Physical Education (Dance) Departments, respectively, advise the workshop on facilities and help with planning.

Vice President for Resources Warren Gould also serves on the Board to help Miss Cooper in her fund raising efforts. In addition to Merrick and Jones, several prominent names in the arts serve on the Board including Washington jazz flutist Lloyd McNeil and comedian actor Bill Cosby.

But the brunt of the work remains on the shoulders of Miss Cooper and Artistic Director Mike Malone. Sometimes they are dreaming and hoping for the high school but most of the time they are looking for that \$50,000. Miss Cooper confides that "frankly, there are no prospects" for the money and adds that "without the money for the winter it will be a waste of the money spent for the summer."

Portnow and film of a discussion between faculty, students, and administrators at the University of Illinois.

Then the assembly was broken into small discussion groups led by one student and one faculty member. After the discussions there were social events sponsored by FLASH!, IFC, Pan Hel, and the Department of Speech and Drama.

The movie became an object of early criticism when a heated debate on the movie's value developed after a pre-SARP screening for discussion leaders. Chuck Kahn defended the movie stating that "it was not the best but the Committee decided it was the best available."

Kahn reacted with caution to the idea of a University Senate Investigation. He explained that the "present orientation committee was set up to provide for needed faculty and administrative input for orientation. However," Kahn added, "I fear that a Senate committee made up entirely of faculty might miss important student participation in their investigation."

Dr. Stevens felt that Senate action was necessary because "so many faculty members were involved this year. We're going

to give it a good looking into," Stevens asserted.

When asked why the Academic Policy Committee has been assigned the job, Stevens replied, "The only other committee I could see handling it would be Administrative Matters as they Affect the Faculty."

Miss Larabee stated that she was "pleased with the faculty and student participation." Kahn added that it was important to note that "this was the first program set up by students, faculty, and administrators. It was also the first orientation that established a well defined set of goals before planning the program."

Meanwhile, the Orientation Committee is going ahead with plans for the fall. Highlighting the first semester program will be a panel of faculty that teach freshman courses discussing "Class and Crises," an original production of "Prometheus Bound," and a Josh White concert sponsored by the Program Board.

Big Sis Tea

A BIG SIS SUMMER TEA is scheduled for Thurston Hall on Sunday, August 17, from 2-4 p.m., for all new women students. Any Big Sis who is in the area is invited to attend. Refreshments will be served.

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September 2-5 (Tuesday-Friday)	8:30 am - 6:00 pm
September 6 (Saturday)	9:00 am - 1:00 pm
September 7 (Sunday)	CLOSED
September 8-12 (Monday-Friday)	8:30 am - 6:00 pm
September 13 (Saturday)	9:00 am - 1:00 pm
September 14 (Sunday)	CLOSED
September 15-19 (Monday-Friday)	8:30 am - 6:00 pm
September 20 (Saturday)	9 - 6
September 21 (Sunday)	1 - 6
September 22 (Monday)	Resume regular schedule

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